ARMY



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THE New York World is very much disturbed because it has learned from its correspondent in Washington that a petition of friends of General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., is in circulation, looking to the promotion of that officer to the grade ef Major-General. With a view to quiet the fears of the World, we have made diligent inquiry at Washington and have been informed that no one there has seen or heard of any such petition.

THE status of Navy Paymaster's Clerks has been defined in some respects by recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, but in others remains as peculiar as ever. For the purpose of longevity pay under the act of 1883 and for trial by Court-martial a paymaster's clerk is, according to the highest judicial tribunal, an officer of the Navy; but, according to the same authority, he is not an officer within the meaning of the mileage law. The question therefore still remains, is a paymaster's clerk an officer, enlisted man or civilian?

THE Naval Ordnance Bureau have as yet been unable to subject the 10-inch breech-loading rifle, completed at the Washington Yard, to the tests prescribed by law, on account, it is said, of the diffiulty in procuring the proper powder, that heretofore received for the 8-inch guns not being regarded as the proper thing for the larger gun. It transpires, also, that the gun carriage and track are not yet regarded as sufficiently strong for the tests required, so that it may, and probably will, be some time before this gun will be fired with service charges and steel shot. Connected with the proof and testing of the gun is to be the test of the defleeting shield which has been applied to such of the new cruisers as are completed, and called in this country the Clark deflecting armor.

THE Lieutenant-General, in answer to a recent Senate resolution relative to the cause of the removal of the garrison from Fort Can-Washington ferritory, states that the abandonment of the p st was decided upon in consequence of the difficulty in communicating with the garrison. Its removal was decided upon after an inspection had been made by Colonel A. J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., whose report was concurred in by General Howard, the Lieutenant General, and, finally approved by the Secretary of War. General Sheridan says: "The location of the post is also such that, in time of peace, its presence has no effeet whatever upon the navigation of the Columbia River, and to make it efficient in time of war would require a rearmament of the batteries with modern

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THE Kansas City Times thinks Lieutenant-Gen eral Sheridan has made a mistake in fixing Washington as the place for the meeting of the Board to revise the tactics, and presents several reasons designed to show that Fort Leavenworth would have been the proper place as there troops of three arms of the Service are stationed which "could be utilized by the Board in experimenting with the new system of tactics." It may not have occurred to the Times that after the Board has organized at Washington and duly considered the voluminous tactical documents to be submitted to it, it may then adjourn to

various systems, and we know of no better post for that purpose than Fort Leavenworth.

THE resolution introduced by Mr. Chandler on Jan. 28, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to changes made in original plans of Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin, the present condition of these vessels, etc., was reported from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs Feb. 1, with amendments requiring that the reasons be set forth for any changes that may have been made in the plans, and a statement showing the present condition of the monitor Miantonomoh. The resolution as amended was adopted by the Senate.

A NAVAL officer writes to us from Washington as follows: "The apprehensions of an old Navy officer as published in your last issue, are, so far as I am able to judge, entirely unfounded. We are getting along very well; the new ships are coming slowly, but none the less surely; more will undoubtedly be authorized this session of Congress. There is no desire on the part of the line officers to reopen the old controversy with the staff; that is looked upon as settled. The medical officers have had a bill introdueed which in some degree looks to a renewal of this question, inasmuch as it proposes to grant to the members of this corps additional rank and privileges, as well as pay. The word relative as applied to rank is omitted in this bill, and that point is naturally opposed by the line, as its omission would change the whole status of the corps, not with regard to the line alone, but to all other corps. As to the pay, the line asks that the pay of its officers shall be the same as is provided for the doctors having the same rank with them, a provision which exists in the Army and for the exclusion of which from the Navy there can be no good reason. With this exception the skies are clear and there is no immediate danger of a storm; none would deprecate such a state of things more quickly than the line

OUR English contemporaries have just received the information which we gave some time ago that the Lee system has been adopted by the committee appointed to select a magazine gun for England. Broad Arrow, of Jan. 14, says: "The conclusion arrived at by the committee is that the Metford system of rifling with the Lee bolt action and detachable magazine is to be the pattern of our future small arm, but as yet no definite sealed pattern has been approved." The Army and Navy Gazette adds: "The new arm, which is of the same length as the present service rifle, and carries the oil bottle and rag in the butt, weighs with its magazine only 9 lb. 3 oz. The calibre is .303; the bullet, cased with copper, weighs 217 grains; and the charge is 77 grains of compressed powder. The magazine, which is not a fixture, as has been stated, but is detachable at will, holds eight cartridges, and lies just in front of the wigger guard, under the action. Not only can the soldier carry nearly a third more cartridges than at present, but the penetration, smashing power, accuracy, and range are all superior to the present service weapon. The trajectory is much lower, and last, but not least, there is no perceptible recoil-this alone, apart from its other good qualities and general handiness, should commend the new weapon to our soldiers. The com mittee confidently predict that not only will the difficulty of teaching recruits disappear, but that some large post for practical illustration of the the shooting of the Army generally will be vastly organization bill.

improved when the new rifle is issued." 500 of the new rifle are to be issued for trial.

THE lecture on the Mariner's Compass, delivered before the Seawanbaka Yacht Club on Saturday evening last, by Lieutenant W. H. Scheutze, U. S. Navy, was a most interesting and valuable one. The descriptions were clear and concise and the numerous causes of error in ship's compasses, especially those of iron vessels, and the means for their correction were considered in a manner showing a thorough mastery of a most difficult subject. The lectures before the Seawanhaka Club do equal credit to the organization which has maugurated them and the naval officers who have so freely put their professional information at the disposal of the yachtsmen. The Navy Department has shown a commendable disposition to encourage the undertaking and Commodore Walker has manifested a most liberal spirit toward the officers who are called upon for this service. "Reading," said Bacon, "makes a full man, writing an exact man, and con-versation a ready man." Lecturing combines the three and is a most excellent discipline for our officers, besides promoting an intercourse with the outside world which is to their advantage in many ways. Our naval officers are too much inclined to "stew in their own juice," and the more they are brought into contact with the world of thought and effort beyond the limits of their own profession the better. Intercourse with men of other ideas and ambitions will not only enlarge the scope of naval conceptions but it will increase civilian respect for the character and ability of our naval officers.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs, as a body, has accomplished very little work as yet, though most of the sub-committees are showing some activity in the consideration of the various measures before them. The sub-committees on the Army and the Military Academy Appropriation bills have begun the preparation of these measures. The sub-committee on Army organization is still engaged on the Steele omnibus bill, and the subcommittee on back pay, bounty and desertion has lately finished the consideration of a number of private relief bills. Final action on the Steele bill has been delayed somewhat by the absence of the Secretary of War, whose views are desired. Λ meeting of the full committee will be held for the consideration of the measure as soon as he is heard A meeting of the sub committee on sea coast defence and armament will be held as soon as Mr. Spinola, the chairman, returns from New York, which will probably be on Saturday or Monday. There is a strong feeling among members of the committee in favor of doing something on this important subject this session, and although nothing may be done by the House, a measure appropriating a good round sum will soon come from the committee, with its strong and unanimous support. The Cutcheon Public Defence bill is highly thought of by some members of the committee, and will in all probability form the basis for the bill that will be reported. At the meeting of the House Multary Committee on Tuesday, favorable reports were received from several members in relation to the Wheeler bill to increase the efficiency of the Army. The proposition to increase the artillery regiments to seven, it is believed, has the support of the majority of the members, and it is thought possible that this provision will be added to the Steele re-

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIBUTENANT J. A. DAPRAY, A. D. C., has returned to Los Angeles from a trip to San Diego, Cal.

CHAPLAIN O. E. HERRICK, U. S. A., rejoined a

A son was born at West Point, Jan. 27, to the wife of Prof. C. W. Larned, of the Military Academy.

A son was born, Jan. 19, at Fort Bowie, Ariz., to

A son was born Jan. 19 at Fort Mason, Cal., to Lieut. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon, 1st U. S. Artillery.

LIEUTENANT C. N. CLINCH, 3d U. S. Cavalry, had taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Brown

LIEUTENANT DAVID PRICE, JR., 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Price, are recent guests at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

GENERAL G. D. RUGGLES, U. S. A., spent a portion of the week in Washington, the guest of General A. W. Greely, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER LOTUS NILES, 2d U.S. Artillery, will leave St. Augustine early next week on a fortnight's visit North.

Mr. James Beale will read a paper, February 8, on "Chancellorsville," before the United Service Club of Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANTS S. C. VEDDER, 19th Infantry, and J. T. Diokman, 3d Cavalry, of Fort Clark, are recent visitors to San Antonio.

Major James W. Scully, U. S. A., of New Orleans, Ls., was expected to visit Fort Pike, this week, on government business.

LIEUTENANT W. S. SCOTT, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and bride, now on their wedding tour will join at For Leavenworth, Kas., in a few weeks.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, who has been on a long leave and lately returned from Europe, has joined for duty at Fort Sully, Dakota.

GENERAL AND MRS. E. F. BEALE, of Washington, entertained Mr. George W. Childs, Lieut.-Gen. Sher-idan and Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean at breakfast Jan. 27.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FALCK, U. S. A., retired, whose home is at Elmira, N. Y., is to try the efficacy of the treatment in the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

MAJOR H. B. REESE, U. S. A., has returned to Lau-caster, O., from Glendale, whither he went last week to attend the funeral of his deceased relative, Col. C. W. Moulton.

CAPTAIN H. C. EGBERT, 12th U. S. Infantry, on recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, O., was a recent visitor to San Francisco, where many old friends were glad to see him.

LIEUTENANT M. P. MAUS, 1st U. S. Inf, was a recent guest at the Glenham Hotel, on his way to Washington to sit on the Heliograph Board, which meets at Washington on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, arrived North from Pensacola early in the week, and visited friends prior to taking his seat at Washington, on Wednesday, as President of the Heliograph Board.

COLONEL CHARLES TREIGHEL the governor of the new soldiers' home at Santa Monica, Cal., was the guest of Governor Smith of the Soldiers' Home at Fort Leavenworth last week, taking notes on man-agement.

GENERAL HENRY R. MIZNER, Colonel 17th U. S. Infantry, Fort Union, N. M., baving received official announcement of his promotion, is expected at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., early in February.

CAPTAIN P. H. RAY, U. S. A., who came to Annapolis, Md., last week, with the body of his late wife, will remain Easta short time before returning to Omaha. Much sympathy is felt for him in his bereavement.

THE venerable father of the late Lieut.-Colone William F. Gentry, 25th U. S. Inf., Mr. Daniel Gentry, aged 80 years, fell on the loy pavement near his residence in Centrevile, Indiana, Jan. 22, breaking his left hip, which will make him a helpless cripple for life.

THE Gentleman's Magazine (London) for Feb., contains an article, by Hubert Hall, called "Poor Gen. Wolfe," which gives many curious new facts relating to the Quebec hero's troubles with his superior officers. It is interesting to note that nearly 130 years ago the Gentleman's Magazine printed the original story of the quarrel.

SPEAKER CARLISLE, accompanied by Mrs. Carlisle and her niece, Miss Queen, went early in the week to Fort Monroe on the revenue cutter, and intimated that he would make his headquarters on the vessel, in order that he might enjoy a quiet which it would be difficult for him to secure were he ashore. The length of his stay at Fort Monroe will be governed by his health.

erned by his health.

The Chicago National Reveille of Jan. 14 contains on its front page an excellent likeness of Lieutenant Hugh T. Reed, United States Army, author of several tactical works. The Reveille says: "He is not now on duty, having lost his health from exposure on the plains. No officer of the Army has done more to encourage the young men of our country to learn military science than Lieutenant Reed. His several tactical works are known everywhere."

known everywhere."

The widow of the late Mayne Reid, the widely known and popular novelist, and a lieutenant in Burnett's regiment of New York Volunteers during the Mexican War, is engaged in writing his life, and will be much aided in her interesting work if favored with any letters written by him to friends in the U.S. and reminiscences of his life and adventures, before and after the Mexican War. Matter of this character will be promptly forwarded to Mrs. Reid if sent to Col. Donn Piatt, Mac-o-chee, O.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has issued orders prohibiting moking in the War Department.

ADJUTANT B. A. BYRNE, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, is to spend a few weeks' leave in

LIEUTENANT R. T. EMMET, 9th U. S. Cavalry, now at New Rochelle on leave, from Fort Niobrara, was made the happy father of a son Jan. 27.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIMON SNYDER, 10th U. S. Infantry, under his recent promotion will change base from Fort Keogh to Fort Union, N. M.

THE Crown Princes Stephanie, of Austria, nearly ournt one of her eyes out the other day by the care-ess handling of an overheated curling iron.

LIEUTENANT C. A. CHURCHILL, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting Louisville on leave, visited Fort Leavenworth early in the week on his way to Florida.

LIEUTENANT W. P. BAKER, 10th Infantry, rejoined at Fort Union, N. M., this week from a visit to Fort Leavenworth, where he was the guest of Lt. Cooke, 15th Infantry.

MAJOR C. J. DICKEY, 8th U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Marcy, N. M., will shortly report to General Crook in Omaha for assignment to a post, which will likely be Fort Robinson, Neb.

LIEUTENANT W. W. TYLER, 13th U. S. Infantry, re-cently examined by a retiring board at Fort Leav-enworth, has been found incapacitated for active ser-vice and has gone to his home.

FRANK A. BUBB contributes to the Globe-Democrat of Jan. 26 an interesting account of how "the dash-ing leader in the cavairy fight at Booneville, little Phil. Sheridan, won his spurs."

MAJOR I. O. DEWEY, Paymaster, U. S. A., relinquished active duty in the Paymaster-General's Office on Wednesday and goes on leave until March 8, the date of his retirement for age.

LIEUTENANT B. T. CLAYTON, 11th U. S. 1nfantry, eft Sackett's Harbor this week on a four months' save at the expiration of which he will leave the ervice and engage in civil pursuits.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., is reported much better but had not this week resumed command of the post of St. Francis Barracks, which is still vested in his able next senior, Col. H. G. Latchfield.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., who injured his knee last week by a fall on the ice, is, we are glad to hear, improving, although his usual activity will be somewhat abated for a few weeks to come.

THE Russian sculptor Opekucshin has just com-menced a statue to form part of a monument to be erected in the Kremlin by the Czar to his father's memory. The complete cost is to be at least \$600,000.

The "North American Review" for February contains an article by General W. F. Smith on "The Genius of Battle"; and one entitled "Serpent Myths," by Varina Anne Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis.

GENERAL W. P. CABLIN, Colonel 4th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Sherman, Idaho, is still at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, and not at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, as we stated last week on the authority of the Alta-California.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infautr who has been spending a leave with friends Brooklyn, reported to Colonel O'Beirne, in Ne York, this week to conduct recruits to Nebrask and will then join his company a; Fort Sidney.

"THE Spanish Minister of War, General Cassala, bought a lottery ticket," says the Alta-California, "and in the Christmas drawing drew the grand prize of \$500,000. What a row there would be if our Secretary of War, Endicott, should draw even a crazy quilt at a church fair."

Ex-Secretary Lincoln, when in Washington, Jan. 23, said: "Yes, they still mention my name once in a while as a candidate for the Presidency, but that's only when they have nothing else to talk about. I am not paying the slightest attention to such matters. I am out of politics to stay and am too busily occupied with other matters."

"Colorel C. W. Moulton, just deceased," says the New York Mail and Express, "was a man of remarkable abilities, who seemed to be gifted with the faculty of making friends wherever he lived. He was admirably fitted for success as a lawyer, but patriotism made him give up all his chances in that line, and his services in the Union Army were so great that they alone would entitle him to lasting recognition. He was one of those peculiarly able and energetic volunteer quartermasters to whom so much credit was due, rising to the high and large position in his corps by pureforce of great abilities."

position in his corps by pure force of great abilities."

Prince William, grandson of the Emperor of Germany, who began his 30th year last Saturday was promoted to be a major-general and gets the command of the 2d Brigade of Foot Guards, which command of the 2d Brigade of Foot Guards, which command of the 2d Brigade of Foot Guards, which command of the 2d Brigade of Foot Guards, which command of the 2d Brigade of Poot Guards, which he has attained by regular hard military work since the age of 10, in accordance with the traditions governing all the princes of his family, it will be an easy step to the command of an army corps in case of war. Judged by the amiable standards of civil life, he leaves a good deal to be desired, but close observers think it probable that he will prove to be the greatest soldier that even his fighting race has produced.

THE Vancouver Independent of Jan. 18 says :

CAPTAIN F. A. HINMAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and bride are recent guests at the Carleton, acksonville, Fla.

GENERAL O. B. WILLOOX, U. S. A., visited New York City this week, locating at the Gilsey House. Time deals gently with him.

THE bill to retire Alfred Pleasonton as a major general will be considered at the meeting of the House Military Committee on Tuesday.

ARABI PACHA, who has been writing messages of sympathy to his old friend, Mr. Wilfred Blunt, signs himself "Ahamid Pacha, the Egyptian."

THE wedding of Miss Lemire Scott and Mr. Edward Flint will take place at the chapel in Angel Island April 11. Her father, Chaplain Scott, U. S. Army, will officiate.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL McKEEVER, 2d U.S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, will accompany the remains of his son, who recently died at Fort Sherman, to Massa-chusetts, where they are to be interred.

COLONEL GUIDO LIGES, formerly of the Army will read a paper Feb. 17 before the Lytle Greys, of Cincinnati, entitled, "Military Service Among the Indians," and Colonel W. E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will read one March 16, entitled, "The Present Condition of Our National Defences."

MISS MIMI SMITH, a sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, was recently married very quietly in France, to Charles Gaston de Fontenilliat, sous-lieutenant of chasseurs à cheval, and son of Comte de Fontenilliat, ex-Minister of France in Sweden. His mother is a daughter of Count Adelberg, a Russian general, who went to Paris as the Czar's aide-de-camp in 1815.

MR. Robert Lincoln's friends (says a news paragrapher) note with surprise that the really young man seems in appearance to be ageing much more rapidly than be ought. It is the more remarkable, too, from the fact that prosperity has been vastly kind to him. He has been very successful in the law practice out West, is robust in health and really playing in luck all around.

LIEUTENANT G. L. ANDREWS, 25th U. S. Infantry, arrived in Washington early in the week from Fort Snelling to assume his duties as Recorder of the Board on tactics. The Ploneer Press referring to the detail of Lieut. Andrews says: "It was a very complimentary one, especially when it is known that he was selected without his knowledge and without the solicitation or influence of any one."

without the solicitation or influence of any one."

The Prince of Wales is always accompanied by two detectives who dress as gentlemen, and are ever at his heels. At the theatre they sit at the back of his box, at the races they stand just behind him, and it is their business never to have him out of their sight. He has no responsibility of them, but they can never leave him off their minds. They live at Mariborough House on the fat of the land, but their position is not one that is coveted by their brother professionals of Scotland Yard.

professionals of Scotland Yard.

A RECENT visitor to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, writes us: "The charges against Lieut. Parker, 9th Cavalry, are severe, among the eight specifications being one to the effect that he induced a citizen living at the post to swear falsely on his former court. Capt. Olmstead, 9th Cavalry, also preferred charges against Major Randlett, the post commander, but these charges seem to have been quashed. Dr. Benham also was in arrest pending an investigation, but was subsequently released. The general opinion among officers is that either Capt. Olmstead and Lieut. Parker 'must go,' or Col. Randlett be relieved from command."

Mr. Salsbury, of the Ruffele Bill show conditions

MR. SALSBURY, of the Buffalo Bill show, speaking of the visits which were paid to the show by royalty, says: "On the occasion of the second visit of the Prince of Wales the Kings of Belgium, Denmark and Greece, and the Grand Duke Michael rode in the Deadwood coach, and the Princess of Wales and her two daughters on the outside. Mr. Cody drove and the Indians made their usual attack. They all appeared to enjoy it. The King of Saxony was also present, and after the performance the Prince of Wales asked Mr. Cody if he had ever played to four kings before to which Cody replied: 'No, this is the first time I ever held a royal flush," which answer greatly amused the Prince."

first time I ever held a royal flush," which answer greatly amused the Prince."

Mr. John T. Metcalfe, who resigned from the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., in 1840, writes under the name of "Old Soldier," to the Thomasville Times in connection with an account by a retired veteran living on the Pacific Coast who states that he was very near his commanding officer, when General Taylor gave the renowned order, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg!" "Old Soldier" says: "I knew General Bragg intimately during our life as cadets at West Point, and during his after sojourn on earth. Shortly after the conquest of Mexico, he dined at my table in New York, when the topic of conversation very naturally turned upon the recent unpleasantness with our sister Republic. Braxton, said 1, what is the truth about the "little more grape" story?" 'The story, as iold, replied he, 'is not true. Old Zack told me, in his slightly stammering way: "Gl, Gl, Give'em H—I, Captain Bragg!' He did not mention the fruit of the vine at all."

THE Omaha Republican reports an interview with Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., on the speculative subject of the retirement of Maj. Gen. Terry, and reports the gallant commander of the 21st U. S. Infantry as saying:

fantry as saying:

Gen. Terry is universally esteemed and respected by the Army, and his retirement from command would cause great regret; but if for any reason he should retire, his natural and proper successor would seem to be Gen. Crook, now commanding the Department of the Platte. As to who would be likely to succeed to the vacant brigadiership, he thought Col. Edward Hatch was almost certain of that distinction; that Col. Hatch has a very brilliant record, and one surpassed by none other as a cavalry leader, and being the senior colonel of the Army he would almost certainly be selected for promotion. At the same time, added General Marrow, the names of such officers as Kautz, Carlin, McCook, Forsyth and Wheaton would undoubtedly be considered in making the appointment of a new brigadier. All these officers have fine records as soldiers, and any one of them would make an excellent general.

The General with characteristic modesty omits his

The General with characteristic modesty omits his own name from those colonels having fine records as soldiers and who would make excellent general officers, so we take the liberty to add it.

MAJOR FRANK M. COXE, Paymaster, U. S. A., basestablished his office in San Francisco.

MAJOR H. E. Noves, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Lowell, Ariz., on a month's leave.

MAJOR C. H. WHIPPLE, Paymaster, U. S. A., left Fort Leavenworth, Kas., this week on a fortnight's leave.

A DAUGHTER was born Jan. 29 at Cleveland, Ohio, to the wife of Capt. James Davison, U. S. Army, retired.

LIEUT. J. R. CLAGETT, 23d U. S. inf., on leave rom Fort Wayne, Mich., was a visitor to New York city this week

CAPTAIN H. CULBERTSON, U. S. A., retired, is at 34 South 5th street, Zanesville, Ohio, and still keeps up the practice of his profession.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday, on his way to Washington from Boston.

CAPT. SELDEN A. DAY, U.S. A., will lecture on the subject of the rife at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, be-fore the Polytechnic Section of the American Insti-tute on Thursday evening, Feb. 9.

COLONEL C. H. GRAVES, formerly a captain of the 34th U.S. Infantry and a member of Major-Gen. Terry's staff, visited friends in Washington this week. Col. Graves is now a wealthy capitalist of Duluth.

We are informed that the recent announcement that a daughter of Capt. J. C. White, U. S. Army, retired, was married Jan. I7 to Mr. C. S. Tarbox is incorrect. Capt. White having no daughters of a

THE marriage of Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell, 8th U. S. Cav., to Miss Marie Otis, daughter of Colonel Elmer Otis, will take place at Fort Davis, Texas, on Wednesday next. The post, as is natural, is agog with pleasurable anticipation.

A good likeness of Capt. J. G. Ballance, U. S. A., Judge-Advocate on the staff of General Stanley is given by the Kaosas City Times in connection with the captain's last excellent annual report, which we have beretofore referred to and quoted from in the Loranza.

Among the distinguished personages present at Mrs. Potter's opening performance at the National Theatre, Washington, D. C., on Monday evening, were Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, Gen. Abalom Baird, Gen. Slocum, Miss Rucker and Miss Endicott.

WALTER KOINIG was arrested in St. Louis last Friday for engaging in the business of fortune-telling without a license. When arraigned be said among other things: "I do not pretend to be able to tell the future positively by the palm, but I can tell the probabilities just as the Government Signal Service does the weather." "If you can do no better than the Signal Service," remarked the court, "It is a poor science."

The delay in the retirement of Major Gardiner, Judge Advocate, is due to the desire of the Secretary of War to continue him on the active list until the Court of Claims has disposed of the cases of Surgeon Billings, Capt. Wheeler and others pending there, involving a question of authority between the Secretary of War and the Second Comptroller of the Tressury. Major Gardiner represents the War Department in these cases. It is understood he will be retired as soon as this work is completed. The cases are set for argument on Feb. 29.

The second Army and Navy german at Washington on Monday evening was a success. Mrs. Schley received the guests for the club. The german began after midnight, and was led by Lieut. Barrette, U.S. A. About severty couples danced. The favors were unusually numerous and elegant. Everybody was seconated with a red, white and blue flag badge, with the date in gilt lettering. Other favors were fandsome mouchoir cases in pretty brocades and silk, china bon-bon boxes, Chinese china pipes, etc.

A despatch from St. Augustine, Fia., February I, says: "Gen. Terry is occupying Bronson Gouse, on St. George street, with his family, consisting of his three sisters. For a week or more after his arrival here he kept himself quietly in the house in order to recover from the effects of his fatiguing journey. He did not receive callers and has not gone about any since then. He has refused to see general callers, but is always accessible to old friends and acquaintances, especially among Army officers, many of whom are located at St. Augustine for the winter and others are permanently attached to the garrison here. Miss Terry, sister of the General, says: "My brother is not, nor has he been, sick enough to cause any serious apprehension, and he is so much improved of late that the stare of his health occasions us no concern." Many men invariably express surprise upon seeing Gen. Terry that his health should ever have been made the subject of newspaper comment, for his appearance is that of a perfectly well man."

Lieutenast-General Sheriday was the great of

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN was the guest of the Loyal Legion, Massachusetts Commandery, on Wednesday, Feb. 1. He was accompanied by his aides, Colonels Sheridan and Blunt. While in Boston he occupied the State suite at the Hotel Vendome. A breakfast in the morning was followed by visits during the day, and a reception in the afternoon preceded the banquet in the evening. The General was received at the depor with a salute by a detachment of the 1st Battalion Light Artillery, and escorted to his hotel by a delegation of the Loyal Legion. After breakfasting he visited the Martin School and addressed the scholars. In the evening the Loyal Legion entertained him at a bauquet, the guests of which are reported to have represented more brains and more money than any company ever gathered together in Boston. The members of the Legion flatter themselves that they furnished a fair share of the brains, if not of the money. Gen. Sheridan next underwent a handshaking in the City Hail, and was received as he went through the streets with cries of "Long live General Sheridan, our next President." The New York Herald says: "People who feel sure that they

know the drift of Massachusetts politics declare that the real object of the little General's visit to Boston was to get up a 'Sheridan boom' for the Republican nomination at Chicago next June, and thus lift the Blaine mortgage which now rests heavily on many aspiring New England Republicans. Though no official talk has been made, the symptoms are strongly in favor of such a soheme."

PAYMASTER H. C. MACHETTE, U. S. N., lately on duty at Norfolk, Va., is visiting in Philadelphia.

COMMODORE SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, U. S. N., of Rox-bury, Mass., visited friends in New York City this week.

ADMIRAL HOTHAM, R. N., has succeeded Lord Charles Beresford as a Junior Lord of the British Admiralty.

COMMANDER P. H. COOPER, U. S. N., of the Nor-folk Navy yard, has gone to Florida to remain for some time on account of his health.

Commodore W. S. Schley, U. S. N., returned to Washington early in the week from a trip to Nor-folk to inspect the repairs to the Saratoga.

THE Secretary of the Navy has instructed Lie J. G. Eaton to make an inspection of the 6-luch of steel gun recently cast at Pittsburg, and to repet the result to the Department.

LIEUTENANT WM. W. KIMBALL, U. S. N., is contributing to the London Engineering a series of articles upon "Rapid-Firing Arms," the first of which appears in the number of Jan. 13.

THE Board which assembled at the Navy Department Jan. 12 for the examination of Asst. Paymaster J. D. Doyle, U. S. N., for promotion, has not yet concluded its labors. The examination has occupied

SURGEON GEORGE R. BRUSH, U. S. N., at present serving on the receiving ship Vermont, will, it is said, be detailed for duty on the Omaha, relieving Surg. Edward Kerschner, who was ordered to the ship under date of March 20, 1885.

THE Baltimore Sun reports that Mr. Thomas J. Duke, chief clerk of the Judge-Advocate-General's department, was stricken with apoplexy Feb. 1st, while attending a lodge meeting, but after some time recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF MELVILLE has returned from his inspection tour to Richwond, and is satisfied that the Locomotive Iron Company of that place is fully capable of constructing the engines and boilers of the new cruisers should the contract be awarded

LIEUT.-COMDR. LEONARD CHENERY, U. S. N., announces that a meeting of the New York branch of the U. S. Naval Institute will be held at No. 7 East S. M., for the reading and discussion of a paper on "Our Naval Reserve," by Capt. A. P. Cooke, U. S. Navy. The Seawanaka C. Y. C. hav very kindly, through its trustees, placed the parlors of their club house at the disposal of the Naval Institute for this meeting.

A Norrolm correspondent writes: "Mrs. James Brown Potter's southern tour began at Norfolk last week, and on her arrival here she was met by Lieut. Carter, U.S. N., and escorted to the Navy-yard, where the officers of the Jamestown gave her a lunch. Kyrle Bellew, Miss Lee and Barton Key, of the Potter company, were at the, lunch, and when it was over Capt. Brown took his guests to inspect the new battle ship building here, and the old Franklin."

A LECTURE on the "Pneumatic Dynamite Gun" was delivered before the Royal United Service Institution on the 27th of January by Capt. H. de H. Hang, R. E. March 7 Capt. W. Crutchley, Lieut. Royal Naval Reserve, lectures on "The Condition of the Mercantille Marine, personnel and matériel, with a view to its more complete utilization as a reserve for the Royal Navy," and March 23 Rear Adminal P. H. Colomb (Gold Medallist, R. U. S. Institution), on "Naval Mobilization."

The bill to appoint and retire Wilbur F. Cogswell as au Asst. Engineer, U. S. N., has for the third or fourth time received an adverse report from the Senate Military Committee. Mr. Cogswell bases his claimon one year's service as an enlisted man in the Naval service, and about three years and four months as an officer in the Volunteer Navy, and the committee has very wisely concluded that it is not advisable to cularge the retired list by additions of persons from civil life because of service in the Navy.

Navy.

THE Court of Claims on Monday gave a judgment for \$850 in favor of George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief U. S. N., in his suit against the Government for increasing without his permission, the allotment to his wife from \$90 to \$140 per month during his absence in Siberia on the Jeannette expedition. The allotment was increased by Secretary Hunt on the application of Mr. Melville's wife, and was due to an increase of Melville's salary during his absence by prorotion from Passed Assistant Engineer to Chief Engineer. The court held that the Secretary had no right to change the amount of the allotment without express instructions from the officer whose salary was affected.

Frank G. Carpenter savs: "I see that the old

whose salary was affected.

Frank G. Carpenter says: "I see that the old Rodgers bouse is for sale. It was before it that Gen. Sickles shot Barton Key. It was before it that Gen. Sickles shot Barton Key. It was here that Secretary Stanton lived during the war, and here Payne tried to assassinate Seward on the nigat when Lincoln was shot. The house was built by Admiral Rodgers, and he bought the lot of Henry Clay. Henry Clay was a great fancier of horses, and he was a breeder of fine stock on his farm at Ashland, Ky. One day old Commo, Rodgers brought a Naval vessel full of live stock to this country from the Mediterranean, and the cargo included one fine Andalusian jack. Clay wanted this for his farm, and he endeavored to buy it. But Rodgers refused, until one dup he said with a laugh: You can have him for your lot near the White House.' 'Done!' replied Clay. The transfer was made and the Andalusian went to Kentucky, and Rodgers got his lot, which is now for sale. It is worth, with the house, about \$60,000."

THE officers who met with private lo he recent fire at the Brooklyn Navy-yan to delay in bringing their claims before the recent fire at the Brooklyn Navy-yard nave made no delay in bringing their claims before Congress. It is to be hoped that the bill introduced this week in the Senate for their relief will be acted upon with equal promptness. Naval Constructor S. H. Pook suffers the greatest loss. His claim amounts to \$3.322, of which \$2,500 is for private drawings and plans of ships, 25 sheets in all valued at \$100 each. The claims of the other officers are principally for the loss of clothing.

A Good story is told of a certain Rear Admiral, now on the retired list, and well known about Washington, to the effect that, being in command of a squadron not many years ago, he issued an order that all of the bath-tubs and standing wash-stands on his flagship should be removed, as he had always understood that such things were fruitful sources of disease on account of "sewer gas" being admitted to living apartments through their agency. So the objectionable conveniences were removed, and the Admiral is alive to-day to tell the tale.

and the Admiral is alive to-day to tell the tale.

SPEAKING of his rumored retirement from the Navy-yard and from active service Admiral Gherardi said: "If Secretary Whitney intends placing me on the detached list I have heard nothing about it. I am in perfect health and as my term of active service will not expire for six years, I do not see why I should be retired. I have not the slightest intention of retiring and I do not believe there is any truth in the report. If I do go, however, it shall be with a clear conscience, as I have done my duty faithfully and to the best of my ability."

ability."

PAYMASTER EDWARD BELLOWS, U. S. N., is spoken of as the probable successor of Paymaster R. W. Allen, of the Omaha. This vessel is en route for Panama from the Asiatic Station, whither she is bound for a new crew and officers, and has also on board such officers of the squadron as are to be examined for promotion, and the witnesses in the prospective trial of Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, late of the Omaha, and who is to be court-martialed for neglect of dvity. Paymaster Bellows is residing in Walpole, N. H., where he has been since detachment from the Hartford in July, 1886.

The following list of claims of newal officers for

Walpole, N. H., where he has been since detachment from the Hartford in July, 1885.

The following list of claims of naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision have recently been reported to Congress for appropriation. These claims were adjudiented during the past six months by the Second Comptroller and Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and are certified to Congress for payment, for the reason that there are no balances of appropriation available for the purpose. They are in addition to those provided for in the decidency bill that has just become a law, and will be provided for in another decidency bill to come along later in the season: Estate H. O. Handy, 2592; estate A. E. Watson, \$260.0; estate Geo. H. Holmes, 4192.25; A. F. Callander, \$11.17; Frederick E. Patter, \$4.10; estate Geo. H. Holmes, \$29.30; Andrew J. Iverson, \$76.48; H. J. Babin, \$128.78; Clark Merchant, \$182.18; John C. Kennett, \$299.32; Salmon A. Bueil, \$15.90; estate Archibald MacRee, \$608.00; G. W. Woods, \$334.75; John W. Moore, \$21.90; Theo. M. Etting, \$256.87; Franklin J. Drake, \$125.60; estate B. Butt, \$256.87; Franklin J. Drake, \$125.60; estate J. K. P. Ragsdale, \$120; Chas. S. Coy, \$370.65; estate J. K. P. Ragsdale, \$120; Chas. S. Coy, \$370.65; estate J. K. P. Ragsdale, \$120; Chas. S. Coy, \$370.65; estate J. K. P. Preble, \$318.73; estate Jenny & \$252.24; estate E. E. Preble, \$318.73; estate Jenny & \$252.24; estate E. E. Preble, \$318.73; estate Jenny & \$252.24; estate Z. F. Johnston, \$449.28. Total, \$8,565.18.

THE NAVY AND COAST DEFENCE.

THE NAVY AND COAST DEFENCE.

LIEUT. EDWARD F. QUALTROUGH, U. S. N., Inspector of Ordnance at the Mare Island Navy-yard, has written a leiter to Co-amo. G. E. Belkonp, commandant of the yard, replying to an article on Coast Defences in the San Francisco Examiner, and presenting his ideas of the proper system for such defence. He admits that, so far as the shore batteries are concerned, the Examiner's statement that San Francisco is to day completely at the mercy of any ship of war of the size of H. M. S. Triumph or Duqueme may be true enough, but it is most assuredly not true with regard to the ablity of the Navy to repel her even with the vessels at present in the Pacific. "In the event of a rupture between the two mations," the single-turretted monitor, Comanche, now lying at anchor off the Navy-yard, would probably cause the British admiral to conclude that steaming into San Francisco Bay in the Triumph was not such pleasure sailing as the writer of the article has been pleased to picture it, while the double turretted Monadnock, when finished, would successfully defy the whole British naval force in the Facific.

There are, Lieut, Qualtrough declares, numbers of

turretted Monadnock, when inished, would successfully defy the whole British mwal force in the Pacific.

There are, Lieut. Qualtrough declares, numbers of Naval officers, who, if given 10,000 men, half of them to be blue jackets, a moderate amount of money and three months' notice, will successfully defend the City and Bay of San Francisco against the combined foreign fleet now in the Pacific. He says further:

For a much smaller appropriation than is asked for to put the military defences in an efficient state, two or three floating batteries of immense strong rams and swift torpedo boats, can and will prevent any hostile fleet from approaching sufficiently near to the city to throw shell into it from the very longest range guns. It is obvious that no system of shore batteries can accomplish this, for it the versels can approach so near as to engage the forts they can at the same time deatroy the city. The coast defences of Germany are entirely in the hands of the Navy, and so are the greater portion of the coast defences of France and England. The time has evidently arrived when we must consider the shore batteries and submarine miner, taken together, as our second line of defence, while the first will undoubtedly be found to consist of our heavily armored coast defence versels, rams and small torpedo boats. The necessity for some adequate protection of the city from possible bombardment really exists, and it is very urgent, but it is a great error to imagine that this protection can be given by any amount of expenditure on the shore forts, which are acknowledged by all competent authorities to be obsolete. Steel and iron in the form of turrets and shelds must be our reliance, and as such structures can be made floating, why not make them so and be able to transfer them at will to any point where their presence may be considered necessary? It is worthy of note that the sebence proposed by the mixed Board of Fortifications is largely made up of naval coast defences, and as duck their ecommendations would proba

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR ADMINAT CLAIM H. WHILE, U. S. N., retired, died Jun. 28 at his home in Washington, D.C., of heart disease. He was born in Reading, Penn., Sept. 22, 1822, and was appointed Midshipman Sept. 25, 1840. In 1846 he was graduated at the Annapolis Naval School as Passed Midshipman, and was in active service during the Mexican War. On March 1, 1885, he was promoted to Master, and in the following September was commissioned Lieutenant. In 1857 he served in the U. S. S. Niagara, and was employed in the first Atlantic cable expedition. At ployed in the first Atlantic cable expedition. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was ordered to the U.S.S. Susquehanna as Executive Officer, and took part in the battle of Port Royal, and next in the Vandalia he was engaged in the blockading of Warsaw Sound and Charleston for a number of months. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned Lieut.-Commander, and in 1863 was executive officer of the Philadelphia Navy-yard. He was engaged in the battle of Mobile in command of the Galena, under Farragut, who especially commended him for the manner in which he handled his ship. He was subsequently in the East Gulf squadron, and, after refitting at Philadelphia, joined the fleet of Admiral Porter in the James River, where he remained until the close of the war. His commission as Commander was dated July 25, 1866, and he was attached to the Portsmouth Navy-yard from 1868 to 1870, when he was sent to Europe in command of the Shenandoah.
On June 19, 1871, he received his promotion to Captain. By resolution of Congress March 3, 1875, he was allowed to accept the decoration of the Legion of Honor from President Thiers of France. He was promoted to the grade of Commodore Jan. 22, 1880 and to that of Rear-Admiral April 1, 1884, and re tired Sept. 30, 1834. This is but an outline of the service of this most distinguished officer, who deserved well of his country, which he ever served with true loyalty and devotion. The funeral services took place in Washington, Jan. 30, the pall bearers being Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Admirals Porter. Rodgers and Franklin, Commodore Walker, Medical Director Gunnell, Pay Director Watmough and Judge Maury The remains were then taken to the Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia, for interment.

P. A. ENGINEER THOS. J. W. COOPER, U. S. N., who was severely injured, Jan. 10, by a fall down the companion way of the monitor Ajax, at City Point, died Jan. 29, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. Mr. Cooper was appointed from Pennsylvania. va. Mr. Cooper was appointed from Pennsylvania, and had served nearly twenty-five years. He was born April_15. 1842, and was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed Acting 3d Assistant Engineer, October 22, 1863. October 11. 1864, he was promoted to Acting 2d Assistant Engineer, and while holding this grade, attached to the U.S.S. Canandaigua, European Station, he met with the accident which resulted in the loss of a leg. Un-der date of April 25, 1870, Mr. Cooper was tran-ferred to the regular service as 2d Assistant Engineer, and on July 6, 1876, he was promoted to Passed Assistant Engineer. Notwithstanding his disability, since his promotion Mr. Cooper has been on shore duty pretty much all the time, his last service haveen, as above stated, in charge of the machinery of the ironclads laid up in ordinary on the James River. He leaves two children, a boy about four-teen years of age, and a daughter considerably younger. Mrs. Cooper died some years since.

LIEUTENANT LEROY E. SERREE, Signal Corps, U. S. A., an efficient officer, died at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 31, of chronic bronchitis. He had but recently been ordered before a retiring board. Lieut. Sebree enlisted in the Signal Corps Feb. 29, 1872, rose to sergeant, and Nov. 1, 1878, was appointed 2d lieutenant, and was at the time of his death the senior of the corps, next to the chief signal officer. The remains interred with due military honors in the Na tional Cemetery near San Antonio.

LUCIUS HAMILTON ALLEN, who died at San Rafael, Cal., Dec. 5, 1887, was graduated from West Point in 1839, but resigned March 26, 1846. He afterwards went to San Francisco and engaged in business, and at one time was unjor general of the California militia. The Loyal Legion of that State in an obituary notice say: "At the outbreak of war in 1861, his inclinations were to again tender his services to the country which had educated him, and with his sword to assist in upholding its imperilled institutions. But California could not spare his wise counsel and trained judgment, and he was persuaded that it was his duty to remain, and fight and work for the Union at home. During the rebellion he was specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and was active and eminent in maintaining its supremacy. After an upright, useful and successful life of upwards of three score and ten years, he has been mustered out of service and another name is added to our list of honored dead."

RICHARD F. KEMBLE, who died at his home at Cold

RICHARD F. KEMBLE, who died at his home at Cold Spring on the Hudson a few days ago, aged 88, was born in New York City, in the neighborhood of Whitehall and Stone streets. He married a Miss Charlotte Morris, a member of the old and wealthy Morrisania family, who died about 50 years ago, Mr. Kemble ever afterwards remained a widower, and

for the last quarter of a century made his home with his sister, Mrs. Parrott, at Cold Spring on the Hud-son, where he died. He was a brother of Gouver-neur and William Kemble who established the West Point iron foundry.

JOHN DUNHAM, who died last week at his home in New York City, was a mechanical engineer, and during the war he superintended the building of five ironclad monitors. He built the Kameatica for the Russian Government, and the Confucius, the first side wheel beam engine boat sent to China. He also built the caisson and gates of the Brooklyn Navyyard dry dock and the piers of the Harlem Bridge. He was a director in the World's Fair held in 1854, and was for fifteen years engineer-in chief of the Board of Education.

Mrs. Oretha Caroline F. Meacham, who died Jan. 7 at Walla Walla, was the widow of Mr. A. B. Meacham, the Modoe Peace Commissioner, who, it may be remembered, was badly wounded by the Modoe Indians at the memorable conference, April 11, 1873, when the distinguished Geu. E. R. S. Cauby was murdered. Mr. Meacham died in 1882.

Vas murdered. Mr. Meacham died in 1882.

Colonel William B. Hayward, Assistant Superintendent of the Philadelphia Bible, Tract, and Mission Society, who died in that city, Jan. 26, aged 70, was appointed a 2d lieutenant, 8th U. S. Inf., July 7, 1838, attained the grade of 1st lieutenant and resigned in 1842. He served for a short time in the early part of the Civil War as Colonel of the 60th New York Infantry Volunteers.

The California Commandery, Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Gen. Washington Seawell, U. S. A., say: "He possessed the entire respect and affection of all to whom he was known. Courteous and dignified, he was the epitome of soldier and gentleman."

MR. LORILLARD SPENCER, of New York City, who died, Jan. 30, at Paris, France, in his sixtieth year, was the son of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, U. S. Navy, who resigned in 1843, after a service of 34 years.

COLONEL ELLERY C. FORD, who served with dis-nction during the war and a few years ago Chief f the Mineral Division of the Land Office, died at Vashington Jan. 31.

BOATSWAIN EDWARD S. HUGHES, U. S. N., retired, died at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 24. He was placed on the retired list in 1882.

BRODIE KEMPFF. son of Comdr. Louis Kempff, J. S. N., of the Adams, died at oan Francisco, Jau., in his twelfth year.

GENERAL JOHN W. FINNELL, adjutant-General of lentucky during the war, died at Helens, Mont., an. 25.

CAPT. WM. GREEN, formerly an officer of the U.S. Navy, died a few days ago at West Point, Va. Mrs. Hunt, wife of Col. T. B. Hunt, U.S. A., re-tired, died in Chicago, Jan. 21, of pneumonia.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 31 was devoted to the consideration of the various bills to relieve certain enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion. A favorable report was finally adopted on Mr. Boutelle's bill, No. H. R. 1508. This bill was reported as a substitute' for the following bills on the same subject: H. R. 372, 2251, 2497, 3963, 3964, 4401, 4747, 6911, 1163. A favorable report has also been adopted by the committee on the bill for the relief of the widow of the late Capt. Alf. Hopkins, U. S. N. At the meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday favorable reports were adopted on a number of private desertion and relief bills and en H. R. 2993, donating a lot of ground in the city of Austin, Tex., formerly used for military purposes, to that city for educational purposes, and S. 473, to settle the accounts of the State of Missouri for moneys expended in equipping the militia forces to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

A resolution was presented in the House on Moncay directing the Committee on Printing to ascertain the value, importance and price of the manuscript on the "Military Policy of the United States," prepared by the late Gen. Emory Upton.

The House Committee on Judiciary has made a favorable repor: on the bill to remove the political disabilities of George W. Harrison, of N. J., who was in 1842 a heutenant in the U. S. Navy but subsequently resigned his position to enter the Navy of the Confederate States in which service be arose to the rank of commander.

The bill donating a tract of land known as the Arsenal Block in the city of Austin, Texas, to that city for educational purposes was passed by the House on Wednesday.

The senate Committee on Claims has made a favorable report on the bill relieving Paymaster D. N. Bash, U. S. A., from the payment of \$7,350, of which sum he was robbed by the cowboy, Charies Parker, in May last.

At the meeting of the House Naval Committee on Thursda

in May last.
At the meeting of the House Naval Committee on Thursday an amendment to the Boutelle desertion bill, reported at the previous meeting, was adopted for the relief of sailors who have left one vessel to enlist in the other without waiting for their proper cischarges. The bill reducing the course at the Naval Academy was considered, but no conclusion was reached.

Naval Academy was considered, but no conclusion was reached.

The only measure of importance acted upon by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Thursday was S. 1635 authorizing a reconsideration of claims of all soldiers denied the bounty of \$100 granted by act of April 22, 1872. A favorable report was adopted.

The progress thus far made by the Service Committees of the two houses of Congress in the consideration of measures referred to them is shown by the number of bills which have been reported and are now borne on the calendar. The House calendar has but one measure relating to the Army or Navy, of a general nature (H. R. 1508 to relieve certain sailors and marines from the charge of desertion), and but one or two private bills. Two bills, one appropriating \$175,000 for repair of the Hartford, and the other appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of a building for the use of the Signal Service, lately contained in the House calendar, have since been passed, and are now in the hands of Senate Committees.

The Senate calendar shows the Service Committees of this body to be away ahead of the opmmittees of the other House. The following is a list of the bills contained on this calendar with the number indicating their relative chances of consideration by the

No. 22. S. 503, for the relief Major Wm. M. Maynadier, U. S.

Army.

No. 23. S. 256, for survey and estimate for a railroad from mainland to Key West, Fia., (reported adversely.)

No. 24. S. Res. 5, in relation to claims of John B. Read and Wm: E. Woodbridge for use by Government of projectiles, etc.

wm: E. Woodbrige for use by Government of projecties, etc.
No. 38, S. 254, to amend 103 Rules and Articles of War.
No. 58, S. 45, for relief of Col. J. C. Duane.
No. 61, S. 937, for relief of D. L. Bruinard and others.
No. 62, S. 670, Manderson bill (see below), to increase efficiency of the Army.
No. 63, S. 939, for relief of Capt. R. H. Montgomery.
No. 64, S. 939, for relief of Capt. R. H. Montgomery.
No. 63, S. 939, for relief of Capt. R. H. Montgomery.
No. 76, S. 354, for surveying certain historic grounds, locations and military works.
No. 94, S. 868, for relief of Paymaster Jas. E. Tolfree, U. S. Navy.

95. S. 882, for relief of Pay Clerk C. H. Blake, U. S. N. 66. S. 744, relating to pay and refirement of mates in

Navy.
No. 96. S. 882, for relief of Pay Usera U. II.
No. 96. S. 744, relating to pay and retirement of mates in
the Navy.
No. 90. S. 131, for relief of Jabez Burchard.
No. 90. S. 1370, for relief of Asst. Engr. H. D. Potts, U. S. No. 128. S. 1296, relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted where a sumed names. No. 187. S. 188, relating to detail of Army officers to educa-tional institutions. S. 1226, to appoint and retire Comdr. Quackenbush.

BILLS INTRODUCED-SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED—SENATE.

S. 670. [Report No. 36.] Calendar No., 62. In the Senate of the United States, Dec. 13, 1887, Mr. Manderson introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affaira. Jan. 12, 1888, reported by Mr. Manderson without amendment.

A bill to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the Army.

Whereas experience has shown that the three battalion organization of the cavality and artillery branches of the Army is the most useful in time of peace, and best adapted to expansion in time of war. Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1106 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America be amended so as to read as follows:

"Each infantry regiment shall consist of twelve compraise, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one expeant-major, one quartermater sergeant, and one chief musicians. The adulator and the quartermaster shall be extra lieutenants, selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment: Provided, That all appointments to the original vacancies above the grade of second lieutenants or ested by this act shall be filled by seniority in the infantry arm of the service. And provided jurther, That of the number of second ileutenants in excess or the graduates of the Military Academy appointed to the infantry arm of the service, one-half of such number shall be appointed from the enlisted men of the Army of the United States after proper examination."

Sec. 2. The number of enlisted men in the Army of the United States after proper examination."

8. 1753, Gray. To muster Edward G. Pendleton as lieutenant of infantry into the service of the United States, and to pay him for his services from August 31, 1861, to July 10, 1864, inclusive.

S 1747, Plumb. To authorize the sale of a tract of land in the mintary reservation at Fort Leavenworth.

S 1747, Finding.
I hand in the minitary reservation at Fort Leavenworth.
S. 1767, Hiscock. To provide for the public dence. (Same as H. R. 1558, p. 480.)

S. 1781, McPherson. That in consideration of the eminent and conspicuous services rendered by Pay In-spector Luther G. Billings, U. S. N., the President of the United States is hereby authorized to place him upon the retired list of the U. S. Navy with his present rank and sea pay.

S. 1811, Cameron. Authorizing sale of lot of cound belonging to the U. S. Navai Asylum, Philaground belonging to delphia, Pa.

deiphia, Pa.

S. 1835, Cullom. That any officer on the active
list of the Army who has served 21 years continuously in one
grade shall receive the pay of the next higher grade so long
as he remains in active service without promotion, or shall,
upon his own application, he retired with the full rank and
retired pay of said next higher grade.

S. 1840, Butler. For relief of sufferers by wreck U. S. S. Saginaw.

BILLS INTRODUCED -HOUSE.

Proposed amendment by Mr. Dingley to bill (H. R. 1847) to provide for the enrolment of a naval militia and the organization of naval reserve forces:

Sec. 5. That in view of the recognized value of the sea msteries as the nursery of seamen, and to encourage the training of citizens in such sea service as will make them prompily available for the manning of Government vessels in time of war, from and after the passage of this act thereshall be paid from the Treasury to every lisherman employed on a vessel of the United States licensed for and engaged in the fisheries the sum of — dollars per mouth for each calendar month actually engaged in a fishing voyage: Provided, That this payment shall be made only to citizens of the United States or to aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens. Sec. 6. That the master of every vessel licensed for the fisheries shall, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, file with the customs officer of the port where his fishing license is issued, a list of the officers and men who have been engaged for another vessel, and on returning from said voyage shall also file with such customs officer a list of officers and men who have served by each. Said lists shall be verified and payment made by the collector of the district from which such license was issued to each person entitled to receive the same by this act, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

H. Res. 96, Ford. Authorizing the erection of an

H. Res. 96, Ford. Authorizing the erection of an equestrian statue in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, of the late Brevet Major-Gen. George A. Custer.

H. R. 5654, Dorsey. To provide for the etion of quarters and barracks and stables at Fort of quarte

H. R. 6119, Lodge. For pensioning women en-

H. R. 6132, Timothy J. Campbell. Fixing the ion of the nnual compensa nd Cabinet office

and Cabinet officers at \$15,000.

H. R. 6525, Collins. Authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with South Boston Iron Works for the construction of 100 12-inch rifled, cast-iron, muzzle-loading mortars, similar to one now at Sandy Hook, for which \$200,000 is to be made available; for 20 12-inch, breech-loading, cast-iron, rifled guns, about 33 calibres length of bors and weight not less than 104,000 pounds each and for carriages suitable for the same, for which \$800,000 is to be made available, and for transportation and proof of said guns and carriages, \$120,000. It is further provided that the mortars shall be delivered within one year from date of contract and the past fron rifles within three years.

H

THE DEFICIENCY BILLS.

THE DEFICIENCY BILLS.

THE Urgency Deficiency bill as finally passed by the two Houses of Congress and approved by the President this week, contains the following items of interest to the Army and Navy:

For renewal of Signal Service cable at mouth of Columbia River, \$5,000.

Commutation quarters to enlisted men of Signal Corps. \$2,696.

Commutation quarters to enlisted men of Signal Corps, \$3,986.
Mileage to officers, Army, \$2,800; Army transport-ation, \$150,000.
For unpaid mileage accounts of officers for year 1886, \$966.
For amount paid by Pay Director Thos. H. Looker

1885, \$966.

For amount paid by Pay Director Thos. H. Looker for subsistence of members of House Committee on Appropriations while making an official visit on board the Tallapoosa to Norfolk and Fort Monrae, \$141.25.

board the Tallapoosa to Norfolk and Fort Monroe, \$141.25.

To supply deficiency in contingent fund, Bureau of Ordnance, \$2,304; to pay civilian members of Advisory Board for services rendered, \$7,291 to H. Steers, and \$5,382 to S. Archibald.

For expenses of Board visitors to Naval Academy in June. 1886, \$117; provisions, Marine Corps, for year 1896, \$1,287.

Clothing, Marine Corps, for year 1894, \$5,384.

To pay claims for damage to dredge boat by the U. S. S. Despatch, \$1,383.

Pay of claims allowed by 2d Auditor and 2d Comptroller, as follows: For two and three year Volunteers, 1871 and prior years, \$251,252; for pay, etc., of Army for 1894 and prior years, \$251,252; for bounty to Volunteers and their widows, 1871 and prior years, \$28,256; for Bounty act of July 28, 1866, for 1889 and prior years, \$13,265; for horses and ether property lost in military service prior to July 1, 1884, \$107,693.

The bill contains a provision that the claims of colored soldiers, sailors and marines shall be paid in the same manner as similar claims are paid to white soldiers, sailors and marines shall be paid in the same manner as similar claims are paid to white soldiers, sailors and marines.

The Deficiency bill reported from the House Committee on Appropriations Feb. 1, contains the following:

For mileage to Army officers for remainder of

mittee on Appropriations Feb. 1, contains the following:
For mileage to Army officers for remainder of current fiscal year, \$40.308.76; to reimburse appropriation, "Construction and Repair" for 1893, for amounts expended on cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, \$43.691.25; to complete the Chicago, \$30.000; to complete the Boston, \$10.000; for armament Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, \$175.000; for navigation outfit of Chicago, \$2.500; to complete marine barracks at Mare Island, Cal., \$5,600. For payment of claims recently certified by the accounting officers of the Treasury as follows:

Pay of two and three year Volunteers, \$300,903.87; for bounty to Volunteers and their widows and heirs, \$391,425.02; for Bounty act July 28, '65, \$80,-227.43; pay Army, '85 (miscellaneous claims), \$9,961.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of George E. Hendee, to which we last week alluded, was delivered by Mr. Justice Miller Jan. 23 (No. 1071.) October Term, 1887). The single issue raised was the question of law, whether or not a paymaster's clerk is an officer of the Navy within the meaning of the act of March 3, 1883, allowing credit for actual time served as officers or enlisted men. In the case of David Mount (No. 1070) it was decided that a paymaster's clerk in the Navy is "neither by the regulations, nor by the statutes, nor by any constitutional provision an officer of the Navy." it being obvious from the language of Sec. 1378 Rev. Star. that the pay corps is limited to officers commissioned by the President, and that clerks and others who are not so commissioned do not belong to the pay corps. In the Naval Regulations of 1876 it is said that "every officer entitled to a seretary or clerk may nominate him; but the appointment or discharge of a clerk by any officer not in command is subject to the approval of the commanding officer." The question here was whether Mouat was entitled to more than actual travelling expenses, under the act of June 30, 1876, repealing this limitation as applied "to officers of the Navy," and allowing them eight cents per mile. The decision in the case of United States vs. Mouat, that paymaster's clerk is not, in the constitutional

that the Court say:

We have just decided, in the case of United States vs. Moust, that paymaster's clerk is not, in the constitutional sense of the word, an officer of the United States; but we added also that Congress may have used the word "officer" in a less strict sense in some other connections, and in the passage of certain statutes might have intended a more popular signification to be given to that term. And in regard to the act of 1888, we think that its proper construction requires that the officer, when subsequently coming to compute what increase shall be made to his statutory salary by reason of his previous service, has a right to count other service than that rendered in the character of an officer, as defined by the Constitution of the United States. Its language is, that "all officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men."

ruage is, that "all officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men."

The claimant here is an officer of the Navy, and is, there fore, to be credited with the actual time that he served as an officer or enlisted man in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy, or both. We think the words "officers or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy, or both. We think the words "officers or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy, or both. We think the words "officers or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy, or both." Was intended to include all men regularly in service in the Army or Navy, and that the expression "an error on instead men in a not to be construed distributively as requiring that a person should be an enlisted man or an efficient in a transport of the property of the property of the theory of the transport of the same manner as if said service had been continuous and in the regular Navy."

The habeas corpus case of Bogart (2 Stawyer, C. C. Rep. 386) and expansions in the case now under review 22 Ct. Cs. R. 183, the same view was ably argued, and while we do hat conceded that within the meaning of the staute on winder of the Navy, "believe that within the meaning of the staute or the Navy," believe that within the meaning of the staute or the Court of Claims in the case now under review 22 Ct. Cs. R. 183, the same view was ably argued, and while we do hat conceded that a providing for increase of pay to officers of the Court of Claims in the case now under review 22 Ct. Cs. R. 183, the same view was ably argued, and while we conclude that a such a country of the court of the cour

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS, Jan. 31, 1888.

9th Cavairy.
2d Lieut. John F. McBlain, to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 11, 1967
rice Conline. promoted

ARMY NOMINATIONS, Feb. 1, 1888.

Medical Department.

Paul Shillock of Minnesota, to be Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of lat Lieut., Jan. 31, 1888, vice Girard, promoted.

2d Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, to be 1st Lie vice Roe, resigned. 4th Artillery.

2d Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 16 1888, vice Miller, appointed Asst. Q. M. 3d Infantry.

2d. Lieut. John H. Beacom, to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 20, 1888 ice Gerlach, appointed Regimental Q. M.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Jan. 18, 1883.

on for 1888 is as follows

The target practice season for 1888 is as follows:
Fort Lowell, A. T., Jan, and Feb. Fort Selden, N. M.,
Jan, 18 to March 15. Fort Mojave, A. T., Feb. and March.
Fort McDowell, A. T., March and April. Forts Apache,
Bowle, Grant, Thomas and Verde, and San Carlos, A. T.,
April and May. Forts Huschuse, A. T., and Barvard, and
Wingste, N. M., May and June, Whipple Barracks, A. T.,
and Fort Union, N. M., May 18 to July 15. San Diego Barracks, Cal., and Forts Marcy and Stanton, N. M., June and
July.

San Carlos and Fort Thomas, Feb. and March. Fort Hua-chuca, March and April. Forts Lowell and Stanton, Apri and May. Fort Union, April and August. Fort Mclowell May and June. Forts Bowie and Grant. June and July Forts Apache and Verde and Bayard and Wingate, July and August.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., is detailed as Recorder of the retiring board instituted by S. O. 12, c. s., A. G. O. (S. O. 9, Jan. 23, Dept. Texas)

Leave for one month is granted Captain P. Henry Ray, A. J. A., Dept. Platte (S. O. 4, Jan. 19, D. Platte).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, I. G., will proceed to Benicis Barracks, Cal., on public business (S. O. 6, Jau. 23, D. Californis).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departm

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, will grant a furlough for six months, to take effect May 15, to Post Q. M. Sergt. Benjamin F. Davis, now on duty at Fort still. Indian Ty. (S. O., Feb. I. H. Q. A.)

The resignation by Capt. Crosby P. Milter, Q. M., of his commission as 1st lieut., 4th Art., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect Jan. 16 (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Pay Department.

Major Wm. H. Eckels, Paymr., w'll proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., to pay the troops (S. O. 7, Jan. 27, D. Dakots).

Payment of troops, on muster of Jan. 30, will be made as follows: Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Fort Wayne, Mich. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster, David's Island, Forts Columbus, Wood, Wadsworth and Hamilton. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., Fort Warren and Watertown Arsenal. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., Willet's Point, West Point, Fort Schuyler and Sandy Hook. Maj. John S. Witcher. Paymr., Newport Barracks, Ky. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Forts Porter and Nisagara, N. Y. (S. O. 21, Jan. 28, Div. Atlantic).

Leave from Feb. 1 to March 9 is granted Major Israel O. Dewey, Paymr. (S. O., Jan. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Feb. 1, is granted Major C. H. Whipple, Paymr. (S. O. 8, Jan. 28, Dept. Mo.)

The troops will be paid, to include muster of Jan. 31, as follows: At the Military Prison and at the Ord. Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen. At the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Saint Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Major C. I. Wilson, Paymr. At Fort Leavenworth, Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. (S. O. 9, Jan. 25, Dept. Mo.)

Major Frank M. Coxe, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Ariz., and will proceed to San Francisco (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Ariz.)

Major Wm. F. Tucker, Paymr., will proceed to Fort Myer, Washington Barracks, Fort McHenry and Fort Monroe, to pay troops to Jan. 31 (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

Major C. C. Sniffen, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., not later than Feb. 1, on public business (S. O. 2, Jan. 28, Div. Atlantic.)

ness (S. O. 21, Jan. 28, Div. Atlantic.)

Medical Department.

Ist Lieut. Henry I. Raymond, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will report at Fort Bidwell, Cal., for duty, relieving ist Lieut. Walter W. R. Fisher, asst. surg., who will report for duty to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco (S. O., Jan. 31, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles Richard, asst. Furg., is detailed member of the G. C. M. convened by S. O. 117 (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. Walter Whitney is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Reno, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Elliott, Texas, and report for duty (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, Dept. Mo.)

The leave for twenty days granted Capt. A. H. Appel. asst. surg., is extended seven days (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, Dept. Mo.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Irt Lieut. Walter W. R. Fisher, asst. surg (S. O. 4, Jan. 20, D. California.)

1st Lieut. Francis J. Ives. asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., for temporary duty. Upon the return to Fort Laramie of Asst. Surg. Brechenin, after having given evidence before the civil courts at Chepenne, Asst. Burg. Ives will return to Fort D. A. Russell (S. O. 5, Jan. 24, D. Platte).

The Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Atlantic, will grant

a furlough for four months, with permission to ge beyond sea, to Hospital Steward Max Arendt, Fort Barrancas (S. O., Jan. 20, H. Q. A.)

Rospi. Steward John H. Grant, National Armory, Mass., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty (S. O., Jan. 20, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Barrancas, Fia., will usue a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hospi. Steward Max Arendt (S. O. 25, Feb. 2, Div. Atlantic).

Act. Hospi. Steward Heinrich Vennemann, Camp Sheridan, will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., for examination for the position of hospital steward (S. O. 7, Jan. 27, D. Dakota).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Engineers and Ordnance Departs

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Par. 12, S. O. 8, Jan. 11, H. Q. A., relating to 1st Lieut. Henry E. Waterman, C. E., is revoked (S. S., Feb. 1, H. Q. A.)

Col. John G. Parke, C. E., Supt. U. S. Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y., will repair to Washington on public business (S. O., Feb. 1, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles W. Raymond, C. E., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers (G. O. 2, Jan. 27, C. E.)

The leave granted Capt. Joseph H. Willard, C. E., is extended ten days (S. O. 4, Jan. 22, C. E.)

Leave for iffeen days, to date from Feb. 6, is granted Capt. Daniel Lockwood, C. E. (S. O. 3, Jan. 27, C. E.)

Leave for affect days, to date from Feb. 5, is granted Capt. Daniel Lockwood, C. E. (S. O. 3, Jan. 27, C. E.)

Private John Dowling, Co. C. Battalion of Engineers, had his feet badly frozen last week, while walking from Whitestone to Willet's Point. At first it was thought amputation would have to be resorted to.

Stenat Corne.

Sergt. Robert E. Kerkam will assume charge of station at New Orleans, La., relieving Sergeant Frederic H. Clarke. Sergt. Clarke will then report for duty as assistant to Sergt. Kerkam (S. O. 6, Jan. 25, Sig. office).

25. Sig. office).
Sergt. Appleton Pritchard, Sig. Corps, will proceed from Mobile to Mount Vernon Barracks for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 6, Jan. 25, Sig. office).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer Hdgrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walls, Wash. T.; A and K, Fresido of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bkz., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; Le, Ft. Sherman, Idaho

Lieut, W. H. Bean is relieved as a member of the G C.-M. at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 5, Jan. 21, D. Cal.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.
Hddgrs, A. C. E. F. and M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. G. and L. San
ntonio, Tex.; B. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I
nd K. Ft. Brown, Tex.

and R. Fr. Brows. Tex.

2d Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, upon being relieved
from charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Memphis, Tenn., will proceed to join his troop (S. O. 19,
Jan. 23, Rec. Ser.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton. Hdqrs., D. F. H. I, and K. Ft. Huachnes, Ariz.; A. E, and L., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; S and G., Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M. Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B. Ft. Myer, Va.

Leave for one month is granted Major H. E. Noyes (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Ariz.)

The C. O. Jefferson Barracks will prepare seventy recruits and forward them, under charge of a com-missioned officer, to Fort Huachuca (S. O. 16, Jan. 25, Rec. Ser.) (S. Th

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade Hdgrs., B. C. G., and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; K and H., Ft. Rillett, Tex.; D and L., Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A., F, and I., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M. Ft. Leavenworth. Kas.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. G. W. Read. Fort Supply, is extended ten days (S. O. 9, Jan. 25, Dept. M.)

Pyt. William Sheehan, Troop L, Fort Sill, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

Hdorn, A. C. and H. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K. Ft. Wingsis, N. M.; E and F. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; B and L. Ft. Blanto, N. M.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. Ft. Myer, Va.; G. Ft. Union, N. M.; The extension of leave granted Capt. Adna R. Chaffee is further extended one month (S. O., Feb. I, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otts.

Hdqrs. A. C. B. F. and H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; K. Camp Del Rio,
Fex.: G. Camp Fens Colorado, Tex.; L. Ft. Hancock, Tex.; I,
B. and M. Ft. Cosebo, Tex.; E. Camp at Engle Pass, Tex.

B, and M, Ft. Coucho, Tex.; E, Camp at Engis Pass, Tex.
Leave for one month is granted Capt. A. G. Heanisee, Fort Concho (S. O. 9, Jan. 23, D. Tex.)
Leave for twenty days on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. James M. Ropes, recruiting officer (S. O., Feb. 1, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson. Hdgrs., Santa Fs. N. M.; D. E. F. K. and L. Ft. Grant. A. T.; C and G. San Carlos, A. T.; A and H. Ft. Apache. A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Verde, A. T.; B., Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M., Ft. Bayard, N. R.
The C. O. Jefferson Barracks will prepare thirty
colored cavalry recruits and forward them, under
charge of a commissioned officer, to Santa Fe (S. O.
16, Jan. 25, Rec. Ser.)
A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Henry
Goens, Troop L (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Ariz.)

Ist Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgrs, A. C. D. F. I. L. and K. Presidio of San Francisco,
Cal.; H and H. Alcatras Island, Cal.; E. Vancouver Bks., W. T.;

Light battery.

2d Lieut. Charles T. Menoher is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 5, Jan. 21, D. Cal.)

The G. C.-M. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., of which Major William L. Haskin is president, is dissolved (S. O. 5, Jan. 21, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. John A. Towers is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bidwell, Cal., vice Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, relieved (S. O. 6, Jan. 23, D. Cal.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hders, G. and L. St. Francis Bixs, Fiz.; A* and E. Little Resil Bix., Art.; B and H. Ft. Barrancas, Fis.; O and D. Mount Vernon Bix., Ala.; F. Pt. Leavenworth, Res.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; R and M. Jeckson Bix., La.

*Light bettery.

o for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Lotus

Niles, R. Q. M., St. Francis Barracks (S. O. 22, Jan.

30, Div. A.)

Official information has been received of the promotion of Addtl. 2d Lieut. James C. Bourke. 2d Art., to 2d Lieutenant, 5th Art., Dec. 9, 1887, which carries him from Bat. B of the former regiment, at Fort Barrancas, to Bat. L of the latter regiment, at Fort Columbus. Lieut. Bourke will proceed to Fort Columbus and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 24, Feb. 1, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatto G. Gibson

Hdqrs., A, C.*E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, lewport Bks., Ky.; B, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Mono, Va.; F,* San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.
Pyt. James McDonagh, Bat. E. 3d Art., Washington Barracks, has issued an interesting little brochure on "Regular Army Life in Garrison," including a history of Washington Barracks and the life, trial, and execution of the Lincoln assassins.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hiddra., B.* D. E. G. and L. Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C. Ft. Frambull, Conn.; F.* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K., Ft. Warren, **Light battery.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will grant a fur-lough for one month to Sergt. Joseph Shannon, Light Bat. F (S. O. 7, Jan. 27, D. Dak.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqrs., E. F.* I, and H. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.: A, C, and L. Ft.
Columbus, N. Y.: G, Ft. Monroe, Ya.: B. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.:
6,* Ft. Douglas, Ctah: K and M. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
Light battery.

0.* Ft. Douglas, Utah: K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
Light battery.
Official information has been received of the promotion of the following named officers: lat Lieut.
Edmund L Zalinski to Captain, Dec. 9, 1887, vice Van Reed, retired, which carries him from Bat. H, at Fort Hamilton, to Bat. B, at Fort Wadaworth.
Capt. Zalinski will remain at Fort Hamilton. 2d.
Lieuv. Warren P. Newcomb to 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1887, vice Zalinski, promoted, which carries him from Bat. L, at Fort Columbus, to Bat. H, at Fort Hamilton. (Lieut. Newcomb is at present on detached service at the U. S. Mil. Academy.) Addit.
Zd Lieuv. James C. Bourke, 2d Art., to 2d Lieutenant, 5th Art., Dec. 9, 1887, which carries him from Bat. B of the former regiment, at Fort Barrancas, to Bat. L of the latter regiment, at Fort Barrancas, to Bat. L for the latter regiment, at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. Lieut. Bourke will proceed to Fort Columbus and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 24, Feb. 1, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.
Hddra. A. D. I. and K. Angel Island, Cal.: F and G. Benicia
Bks. Cal.: O and B. Fresidio of San Francisco, Cal.: B. Ft. Gaston,
Cal.: H. Ft. McDermit, Nov.
Pvt. Patrick E. McGoldrick, Co. H. Fort McDermit, Nev., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.
iidars, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
The leave for seven days grauted Capt. Samuel
McKeever, Fort Omaha, Neb., is extended twenty
days (S. O. 5, Jan. 24, D. Platte.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. B Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, F lissoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Hagrs. A. G. H. and K. Ft. Shaw, M. T.: B, D. F., and I. Ft. Missouls. M. T.: C and E. Ft. Custer. M. T.

In Orders of Jan. 21. Col. Brooke announces the death at Fort Shaw, Jan. 20, of 1st Lieut. Frederick Thies, R. Q. M., of phlegmonous eryspelss. recounts his services, and says: "Educated in Germany. Lieut. Thies's scholarly attainments were of the highest order, and in conformity with his birth. He was a perfect type of the educated gentleman, and in addition, was endowed by nature with a character in which the great virtues, truth, honor, and loysity, were ever apparent. His presence with the Headquarters of his regiment was always to it, in its official life, a source of strengta, confidence, and pride, and socially, there was no comrade who was loved and honored more than he. A courteous gentleman by birth, a scholar by education and taste, a comrade loved and revered by all, and a soldier by true and natural instinct, is the epitome which characterizes this great loss to the regiment. His family have the deepest sympathy of both officers and men of the 3d Infantry in their great affliction."

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdars., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, 1, and K, Ft. Spotane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
A neat and concise Roster of Non-commissioned Officers, 4th Inf., reaches us this week, the list being headed by Sergt.-Major James Davis. There are two vacancies for corporals. We note that Principal Musician Robert White has held his warrant since feb. 1, 1873.

Sth Infuntry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.: F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.: O. Ft. A. Lincoln. D. T.

Ist Lieut. George P. Borden is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and relieve 2d Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, 3d Cav., in charge of the recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 19, Jan. 28, Rec. Ser.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCo Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Doughas, Utah; F and K, Highwood, Lake County, III.

di, W. Dougha, Utah: Fand K. Highwood, Lake County, Ill.
Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 5,
with permission to apply for an extension of one
month, is granted 1st Lieut. B. A. Byrne, Adjt. (s.
O. 8, Jau. 23, Dept. M.)
A handsome Roster of Non-commissioned Officers,
6th 1nf., dated Feb. 1, reaches us this week, made
official by Sergt.-Major Chas. H. Devereux. Gen.
McCook is fortunate in having many veteran noncoms., some warrants dating back as far as 1875.
There is a vacancy for one principal musician and
one corporal.

7th Infuntry, Colonel Henry C. Merrium. Hdars, B. D. E. and F. Pt. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H. Camp Pilet Butte, Wyo.; G and I. Ft. Washakle, Wyo.; C and R. Ft. McKinner, Wyo.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kauts. Hagn. A, B, E. F. G. aud H, Ft. Niobrara. Neb.: C. I ad R. Ft. Robinson. Neb.

Major Charles J. Dickey (promoted from Captain, Major Charles J. Dickey (promoted from Captain, Clan. Dept. of Platte for assignment to a post (S. O., Jan. 36, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mas Hdors. H. I. and K. Whipple Bks. A. T.; B. Ft. Thomas A. T.; E. San Diego Bks. Cal.; C. Ft. Apache. A. T., A. Ft. Mojave, A. T., D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; F. San Carlos, A. T. G. Ft. Bowle, A. T.

Capt. William E. Hofman, having been found in-capacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, will proceed to his home (S. O., Jan. 28, H. Q. A.)

10th Infuntry, Colonel Henry Douglass.
ddgs, B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.: A and E, Ft. Lyon,
o.: Gand K, Ft. Crawford, Colo. D, Ft. Seiden, N. M.: H,
Carlos A. T.

San Carlos A. T.

Lieut.-Col. Simon Snyder (promoted from Major, state Inf.), will report by telegraph to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to a post (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge. Hdqrs., A. D., G., H. and I. Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K. Ft Niagara, N. Y.; B., Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C., Ft. Ontario N. Y.; F. Plattaburgh Bks., N. Y.

Leave for four months is granted 2d Licut.
Bertram T. Clayton (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)
Official information has been received of the promotion of 2d Licut. Richard M. Blatchford to 1st Licutenaut, Dec. 7, 1887, vice Handforth, dismissed, which carries him from Co. E, at Fort Niagara, to Co. H, at Madison Barracks, N. Y. Licut. Blatchford will proceed to Madison Barracks and report for duty with his company (S. O. 24, Feb. 1, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Towns iidqrs... E, G. H, and I. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. B, C, and D, Ft ully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett. D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte. Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingato, N. M.: K, Ft. Leaves worth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton

let Lieut. William W. Tyler, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, will proceed to his home (S. O., Jan. 28, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson. Hdgra., B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Vaccouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Pt. Klaunth, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth Kas.

Sergt. Richard Green, Co. C, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Croft Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, K, Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton is assigned to duty at Albany, N. Y., as assistant to Capt. John B. Rod-man, 20th Inf., recruiting officer, 513 Broadway (S. O. 17, Jan. 26, Rec. Ser.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner. Hdqrs., A. B. C. E. F. G. I. and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyland H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Dand H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Col. Henry R. Mizner (promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Inf.), will proceed to the Hdqrs. of his regiment for duty (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard. Higgs., B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and L, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A and E, Denyer, Colo.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. W. J. Pardee, Fort Gibson, I. T., is extended three days (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith. Hdgra. San Antonio, Tex.; A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. lark, Tex.; D, Ft. Mcintosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. rown. Tex.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 2d Lieut Z. B. Vance, Jr., Fort Clark (S. O. 9, Jan. 23, D. Tex.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow, Hagra, A. C. E., and E., Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H., Ft. Brid-er, Wyo.; B. F., I. and K., Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office ad-ress via Ouray, Utah).

Capt. Frederick H. 3. Ebstein, on leave at Brook-lyn, N. Y. w'll report to the Supt. Recruiting Ser-yice, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Platts. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., Jun. 28, H. Q. 1.) Leave for six mouths, to take effect on or about Applied to the Capt. James A. Haughey (S. O., Feb. 1. H. O. A.)

Leave for six April 1, is grant Feb. 1, H. Q. A.) 22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter F. Swains Hdgrs, A. B. D. G. H. and K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C. F. at Pt. Lvon, Colo.; E. Pt. Marcy, N. M.

Pt. Lvon, Colo.: E. Ft. Marcy, N. M.

2d Lleut. G. H. Patten is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Marcy, N. M., relieving 1st Lieut. J. J.
Crittendea (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Ariz.)

Leave for eight days is granted Capt. Cornelius C.
Cusick, recruiting officer (S. O., Feb. 1, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black. Hdors., F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.: A and B. Ft. Brady.
Mich.: C and D. Ft. Forter, N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.
2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C., will prooped to
San Diego, Cal., on public business (S. O. 6, Jan. 17,
D. Ariz.)

San Diego, Cal., on public business (S. O. 6, Jan. 11. D. Ariz.)
D. Ariz.)
Ariz.)
Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith, Fort Porter, will incapt. Thomas M. K. Smith, Fort Porter, will inspect Q. M. stores at Buffalo, N. Y., for which Capt. Henry J. Haynsworth, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 22, Jan. 30, Div. A.)
2d Lieut. George B. Davis, Fort Mackinao, will proceed to Fort Brady and report for temporary duty with Co. B (S. O. 22, Jan. 30, Div. A.)
Pvt. Ferdinand S. Blaser, Co. F. Fort Wayne, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as private (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs., C, E, G, and I, Ft. Still, Ind. T.: D and H, Ft. Supply id. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex. 25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews. Hdgra., B. C. P. and I. Pt. Smelling, Minn.: A, D, H, and K, Ft. Mende, Dak.; E and G. Pt. Steeton, Dak.

Pvt. Herman Dennis, Co. F. Fort Snelling, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as private (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Bidwell, Cal., Jan. 27. Detail: Major David S.
ordon, 2d Cav.; Capt. Junius W. MacMurray and 1st
leut. Frank S. Rice, 1st Art.; 1st Lieuts. Henry C. La Point
and Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Lieuts. Francis G. Irwin, Jr., Herbert,
Sargent, and William H. Bean, 2d Cav., and Capt. Joshua
. Fowler, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 4, Jan. 29, D. Cal.)
At Fort Brown, Tex., Jan. 20. Detail: Major Caleb H.
ariton, 3d Cav.; Capt. Emerson H. Liscum, 19th Inf.; Capta.

Gerald Russell and George A. Drew, 3d Cav.; Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton and 2d Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles N. Clinch, 3d Cav., J.-A. (8. O. 9, Jan. 23. D. Pox.)

G. Hont And Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav.; Capt. Ed. Service Service, S. Surg.; Capt. William L. Carpenenter, 9th Ir.; Capt. William H. Beck, 1st Lieut. Charles E. Norton, and 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Hall, 16th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Strom, and 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Hall, 16th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Strom, and 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Hall, 16th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Strom, and 2d Lieut. William L. Strom, and 2d Lieut. William L. Turner, 2d Life, J. A. (8. O. 5, Jan. 24, D. Flatte). John S. Witcher, Pay Dept.; Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d Art.; Capt. William A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept.; Capt. John S. Witcher, Pay Dept.; Major Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d Art.; Capt. William A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept.; Capt. John A. Tiernon, 3d Art.; It Lieut. Alongo R. Chapin, Asst. Surg., and 2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, 3d Art., J.-A. (8. O. 35, Feb. 2, Div. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Corpl. Patrick Macklin, U. S. M. A. Det. of Artillery, Jan.

OEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona. - Brig. - Gen. N. A. Miles.

A recent despatch from San Carlos says: "An Apache Indian, put in the guard house for getting drunk, asked to see his wife and child. When toey were taken to him he out their throats, put them in bed, set it on fire and rushed for the sergeant of the guard with a club and knife, but was radded with bullets and killed."

Dept. of the Platte-Brig. Gen. George Crook.

It is thought that as a result of the deliberations of the board at Omaha, presided over by Gen. Edward Hatch, a summer camp for the 2d, 7th, 8th, 17th and 2lst Regiments of Infantry, and 9th Cavairy, will be established on the Union Pacific road between Plumb Creek and North Platte; and another encampment not far from Fort Du Chesne. The initiatory exercises will consist of battalion and brigade drills, out post and picket duty, extemporizing field entrenchments, guarding convoys, guarding and defending rivers, etc., etc.

E. B. Becker, in a letter from Buffalo, Wyo., to the Pioneer Press, concerning the statement that "famine is imminent at Fort McKinney owing to the commissariat supplies having been destroyed by fire," says: "The merchants of Buffalo and neighboring towns are fully able to meet any demand in the shape of supplies, and furthermore the post commander informs me that the new supplies will beforwarded from the railroad within a few days. As to the statement that 'snow in this region is from 6 to 10 feet deep,' I can say that the scarcity of snow in this region this winter is something remarkable, and is a subject of considerable remark among the 'oldest inhabitants.' Not even has there been good sleighing at any time this winter."

FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

In the debate in Congress with reference to Fort Brown, Texas, of which we spoke last week. Mr. Laird showed that Gen. Sherman in 1880 advised the absolute abandonment of the fort as having no more strategic value than any other mile on the lower Rio Grande. A year later he suggested that the owners were anxious to sell because the Rio Grande was endangering the site, and in 1838 Gen. Sheridan reported that the post was being washed away and it was best to let it go, spending no money in acquiring a title to Fort Brown, it having been left behind by Forts Mcintosh, Duncan and Bliss. In 1894, he was willing to establish a two company post there, but he preferred a new site near Brownsville, He apparently experienced a change of mind for Mr. Crane introduced a letter (and said to had another to the same effect) in which Gen Sheridan said:

RIGH. ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jun. 11, 1888.

SIR: ID reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have been familiar with Fort Brown, Texas, since 1854. It is situated on the East bank of the Rio Grande, near Brownswille, Tex., and opposite the Mexican town of Matamoras, and during the war with Mexico was a very important station. It is now connected by rail with Point Yasbe, 122 miles distant on the Guif of Mexico, but has no railway connection with other points in the United States, and there are no other railroads in that section of Texas. It is the principal trading town for that region of the State, and through it much of the commerce of northeastern Mexico fluids its outlet to the Guif. Matamoras, Mexico, has a population of about 23,000 Brownsville, Tex., of about 6.000, and between them and near the present positive of about 6.000, and between them and near the present positive of the periodical overflows is continually liable to transfer territory from this country to Mexico, or the reverse, with all the possibilities of confusion and trouble consequent upon such conditions.

For these various reas as I believe a garrison should be maintained at Fort Brown, and most likely for a long time to come. The presence of a large force is not accessary, but it will probably always be advantageous to keep there about two or three companies for such emergencies as might arise, as, owing to its rather isolated position, troops cannot readily be assembled there, and I also estem it of great importance to continue the rost as a check on smugaling, which is very prevalent along that portion of the Rio Grande.

Were revealed along that portion of the Rio Grande.

Yery truly, yours. P. H. Smandam, Lie. General Stanley, of Jan. 14, in which he says: "Fort Brown HDQRS. ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1888

very prevalent along that portion of the Rio Grande.

Very truly, yours, P. H. Shershdan, Lt. General.

Mr. Crane also introduced a letter from General.

Stanley, of Jan. 14, in which he says: "Fort Brown as a military station is an absolute necessity, and occupies a very important point geographically and strategically on our Mexican frontier. Granting that we have no desire for Mexican territory, and hoping that we may never again have war with Mexico, the necessity for this post still remains."

Gen. S. also showed that its location opposite Matamoras, the principal city in the State of Tamalipas, noted for the turbulent, warlike and aggressitive character of its people, necessitated its continuance as a military post; its facilities for transportation and the improvements already made upon the reservation make it preferable to any point on the Lower Rio Grande filling the necessary conditions.

Mr. Scott called attention to the fact that the Government had occupied the property for forty years without paying a cent, and it was not until 160,000 was appropriated to pay the original owners that any adverse claimant appeared.

Mr. Crane endeavored to strike out of the resolu-

tions the inquiry as to the necessity of the existence of the post and its cost to the United States since 1885. He was defeated by ayes 36, noes 129, and the resolutions to investigate, as already stated, were adopted.

The sub committee of the House appointed to investigate began its work this week. Secretary Endicot has been called on for information and it is probable that Generals Sherman and Sheridan and other officers acquainted with the facts will be asked to give testimony. The delay in securing title to the property appears to have been caused in some degree by the failure of the owners to accord proper "recognition" to the "attorneys" who helped Mr. Ochiltree to get his appropriation of \$150,000 for this purpose. The owners are making common cause to secure the money. There is a strong impression that the Government has been imposed upon in the matter, and, although pressure is being brought to bear to secure approval of the purchase, it is probable that it will not be given.

ice of the Army and Navy Journal.) WEST POINT, N. Y.

WE give here the standing of the 3d class at the semi-an nual examination, the names being arranged in the order of their standing in Drawing and followed by the numbers in dicating their standing in French and Mathematics:

1. — 129. Deakyne, 2, 1.

2. Moore, 55, 26,	40. Todd, 3, 16.	
8. Hamilton, C. T., 47, 34.	41. Jones, 46, 62.	1 3
4. Bandboltz, 34, 8,	42. Goe, 52, 58.	13
5. Jacwin, 1, 7.	43. —	Ι.
6 Gatley, 57, 44.	44. Caldwell, F. M., 60, 17.	1
7. Bromwell, 6, 22.	45. Swain, 43, 25.	1
8. —	48. Davis, W. C , (2) 63, 66.	100
9. Guyer, 44, 65.	47. Ketcham, 39, 49.	1
10. Rowell, 11, '8.	48. Ryan, J. A., 45, 45.	1
11. Johnson, W. O., 9, 6.		
12. Lyon, H. G. 62, 55, 18. Clark, W. F., 12, 30.	50. Montgomery, 22, 25, 51. —	1
14. Snow, 27, 42.	54. —	١.
15. Symmonds, 29, 72.	53. Hornbrook, 23, 32.	l v
16. Marshali, 23, 31.	54. Wolf, 51, 21.	li
17. —	55. Clark, C. C., 40, 10,	Ιè
18. Davis, M. F., 36, 43.	56, Deese, 65, 18,	Î
19. Powell, 10, 30.	57. Rayburn, 59, 47,	Ιá
20. McNair, 20, 57.	58. —	
21. Winston, T. W., 16, 12.	59. Caldwell, V. A., 53, 69.	V
23. Lindsay, J. R., 24, 18.	60. —	l a
23. Spurgin, 30, 52.	61. Fieming, L. J. 37, 23.	1
24. Fox, 54, 20.	£. —	1 8
25. Wholly, 13, 15.	63. Meyer, 28, 68.	
26. Brown, 42, 60.	64. Krayenbuhl, 15, 19.	8
28. Jackson, F. M., 28, 14.	65. Mauldin, 21, 46.	b
29. Keller, 4, 2.	65. Smith, H. A., 58, 54. 67. Butts, 41, 28.	1 6
30. Hearn, 5, 33.	68. Davis, W. C. (1), 14, 24.	p
31. Ferguson, 56, 38.	69. Merillat, 18, 4.	þ
22, Murray, 49, 56,	70. Keech, 61, 40.	l e
33. Rennard, 7, 29.	71. Wallace, 19, 41.	l p
34. —	72. Learnard, 31, 36.	l a
35. Uline, 61, 61.	73. Huggies, 8, 9.	1
36. Nottingham, 17, M.	74. Voorhies, 48, 27.	1
37. Lamoreux, 38, 10.	75. Hine, C. D., 0, 11.	ł
38. Frazier, 25, 48.	'76. Hamilton, J., 25, 3.	ı

oreux, 38, 70, 75. Hine, C. D., 0, 11. 16c, 25, 48. 76. Hamilton, J., 25, 3. 176. Hamilton, J., 25, 3.

lowed by their standing in I	fathematics:
1. Cosby, 1.	50. Sweezey, 26.
2. Sewell, 4.	51. —
3. Maloney, 28.	52. Ely, 58.
4. Lyon, L. S., 6.	53. Groff, 60.
5. Clark, H. C., 5.	54. Williams, 27.
6. Pierce, P. E., 29.	55. Bowen, 48.
7. Livermore, 31.	56. Davis, A. M., 41.
8. McIndoo, 3.	57. Drew, 87.
9. Echols, 2.	58. Crabos, 16.
0. Hamilton, R. L., 32.	59. Jackson, W. P., 76,
11. Heavy, 8.	60. Ryther, 71.
2. Donworth, 12.	61. Upton, 33.
B. Horney, 7.	62. Threlkeld, 64.
4. Hero, 18. 15. Lafitte, 34.	63. Wood, W. W., 57.
15. Tafftte, 34.	64. Wahl, 51,
16. Johnston, W. T., 15,	65. Bush, 37.
17. Jarvis, 43.	66. Switzer, 66.
18. Pheatt, 81.	67. Bradley, 63.
19. Ogden, 38.	68. Walker, 69.
20. Horn, T. N., 13.	69. Ramsay, 39.
21. Smith, G. B., 35.	70. Bertsen, 56,
22	71. —
23. Fuller, 30.	72. Mearns, 42.
24. Snell, 80.	78. Chapman, 46.
25. Scherer, 55.	74. Wood, W. M., 86,
28. Lindsley, E., 44.	75. Armstrong, 62.
27. Pipes, 19.	76. Sorley, 72.
28. Howard, 52.	77. Hines, J. L., 50.
29. Tutherly, 23.	78. Osborne, 40.
20 Donovan 73	79. —
30. Donovan, 73. 31. Fleming, R. J., 47.	80. —
82. Morrow, 11.	81. Adams, 82.
33. Rochester, 36.	82. Royden, 14.
34. Schoeffel, 22.	83. Eubanks, 78.
35. Furiong, 59.	84. Palmer, H. H., 90.
36. —	85. Conrad, 79.
37. Glasgow, 9.	86. Grote, 65.
38. Heim, 53.	87. Bechtel, 67.
39. Winans, 25.	88. —
40. Lazelle, 45.	89. Cook, 91.
41. Hirsch, 39.	90. Crowley, 49.
42. Saffarraus, 74.	91. Harriman, 88.
43. Whitman, 61.	92. Carter, 83.
44. White, 24.	93. —
45, Davison, 21,	96. —
46. Jenks, 20.	96. —
	96. —
47. Murphy, 17. 48. Anderson, E. D., 10.	97. Stovall, 68.
to Audo aut, D. D., IV.	or william in a se

46. Jonks, 20.

47. Murphy, 17.

48. Anderson, E. D., 10.

48. Settle, 54.

The respect and esteem for Col. and Mrs. Hasbrouck were manifested on Tuesday evening in a handsome recoption tendered them by the officers of the post. A little before 9 o'clock all assembled in full dress in Schofield Hall. Col. and Mrs. Hasbrouck entered a few minutes later, escorted by Prof. Bass and Lieut. Davis. Standing near the entrance they were greeted in turn by the officers and ladies present, after which dancing passed an hour, and then followed a bountful supper. The table was beautifully ornamented with flowers, which were made into bouquets for the laffes after the refreshments were disposed of. After supper dancing was resumed and continued till 1 o'clock. Col. and Mrs. Hasbrouck were visibly affected as the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" announced the close of their last so-cial event at West Point. No officer ever left the Acadeusy whose departure was more regretted, and both the coloudand his estimable wife carry with them the best wishes of every one at the post.

Coloael Hasbrouck left on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Hasbrouck will go in a few days.

The new commandant, Col. Hawkins, arrived with his family on Sunday, and is quartered temporarily at the hotel. The cadets had a german Saturday evening, which was fairly well attended. On Saturday evening, which was fairly well attended. On Saturday evening, the lith inst. they will have a large hop in Grant Hall. As this will be the last till after Lent, it will undoubtedly be well attended. The "Hundredth Night" celebration will come off or Saturday evening, the lith inst., they will have a large hop in Grant Hall. As this will be the last till after Lent, it will undoubtedly be well attended. On det Pierce was elected Class President, and Cadets Lyon, Davis, A. M., Coby, Glasgow, Echels and Meladoo were elected hop managers for the encampment part summer.

Lieut. Homer is away on two months' leave, most of which will be spent in Florida.

A new baby boy arrived last Friday at the home of Professor and Mrs. Larned.

A mong recent visitors were Gens. Ruggles and Rochester, Lieuts. Welborn and Rodman, Mr. Hegewald, of the class of "77, now a merchant of Louisville, Miss Nellie Augur, Miss Haughey, Miss white, Miss Cozsens and Miss Molean.

A obarming private party was given last evening by Gen. and Mrs. Parke. The guests were all assembled by half-past nine, and by ten the guiety was well under way. Soon after delicious refreshments were served, with champagne punch ad libitum. It was after midnight before the guests bade good night to the genial host and hostess.

Following is a roster of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Cadet Battalion:

Adjutant-McKinstry. Quartermaster-Burr.		Sergeant-Major-Harts, W. W. Quartermaster-SergtHarding.		
A	В	C	n I	
Marie 1 4.01	CAPT	AINS.		
Winn, 1	Foster, 3	Jervey, 4 .	Preston, 2	
A	LIEUTE	NANTS.	OF THE PERSON	
March, 1 Anderson, E., 10 Vance, 13 Koester, 16	Huss, 3 Harris, 7 Suplee, 12 Wilson, 15	Howse, 6 Grisard, 6 Sample, 11 Wilhelm, 14	Judson, 2 Peirce, W. S., 5 Vestal, 8 McAndrew, 9	
E 1875 1	FIRST SE	RGEANTS.		
Langhorne, 1	Lassiter, 3	Martin, 4	Fingler, 2	
	SERGI	EANTS.		
Stockham, 2 Winston, E. T., 4 Rhodes, 6 Bryan, 12	Hagadorn, 1 Willcox, F.W., 5 Barroll, 7 Bethel, 16	Blake, 8 Hains, 10 Lee, 13 Piper, 15	Kemp, 8 McGregor, 9 Sydenham, 11 Kenly, 14	
,	CORPO	DRALS.		
Winstow, TW., 1 Voorhies, 5 Rennard, 9 Rowell, 11 Wolf, 15	Jadwin, 3 Swain, 6 Bandholtz, 8 Butts, 16 Ferguson, 19	Deakyne, 4 Ryan, J. A., 7 Meyer, 10 Hearn, 14 Lindsay, J. R., 18	Caldwell, F.M., 1 Ruggles, 12 Keech, 18 Jackson, A.M., 19 Deene, 20	

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

JANUARY 18, 1886.

OUR unfortunate post has been blockaded for nearly four weeks. All roads leading to it were impassable by huge columns of snow, and to top it off the thermometer fell down to 38 degrees below zero, the average minimum ranging from 22 to 25 below since the beginning of 1888. No news papers of any description have reached us since Christmas and only a few letters are being carried through on snow shoes. It is thought that no other post has ever met any worse fate than Fort DuChesne; if it is not a sand storm or a cloud burst, it is a snow blockade or some other sensation. The officers that left here for Fort Douglas, in connection with the Court-martial of Capt. Olmstead, got stuck in the snow and had to make their way parily on foot through the snow drifts, and at this writing a party of enlisted men, together with Lieur, Parker are still fast in the snow, and have been for the last ten days. The telegraph line is constantly breaking, and our intercourse with the outside world is completely severed, sometimes for weeks. The work to completely for the cold. The garrison is getting pretty slim at present—a great number of enlisted men being discharged and none of them re-enlist.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kassas City Times says that it is learned that Lieut, Mo. tyomery D. Parker, 9th Cav., is to be tried at Fort Douglas, Utah, by the same Court trying Captain Olimetead. One of the specifications of the charge asserts that he caused to be published by the Karsas City Times a statement to the effect that Major Randletr was insanc. In justice to the lieutenant, it may as well be stated here that he never made such a statement to the Karsas City Times. The report was gathered in the garrison here where it was current among the officers.

General McCook, in an order, invites the attention of officers to par jurianh 25. compendium of orders, published from

such a statement to the Kansas City Times. The report was gathered in the garrison here where it was current among the officers.

General McCook, in an order, invites the attention of officers to par graph 25, compendium of orders, published from his office: "Commencing with this date, any officer whose explanation for an ab-ence from a roll call is not perfectly satisfactory will be restricted to the limits of the military command of the post commander and permitted to leave those limits only upon written application approved for each absence."

The first issue of the journal of the Cavalry Association will contain a frontispiece of General Buford.

It is reported that Capt. Hamner, 25th Inf., on duty at the military prison, will ask to be relieved in the spring to enable him to join his company in Montann.

Major George H. Burton, Inspector General, has gone on public business to St. Louis.

Of the many social entertainments to which society has been required to give its attention during the present sea son, the gayest in the history of the post was the german given by Capt. and Mrs. Carr last Wednesday evening, in honor of their nice, Miss D'Toole of Washington. The favors were new, very unique, and beautiful, consisting of artificial snow builts, shooting bails, in all colors, amber hairpins, dainty sachets, snowshoes, tobograu, cross sticks, etc. At midnight the merry dancers went to Capt, and Mrs. Carr's quarters, where a delicious supper was prepared for them and to which all did smple justice.

A progressive euchre party by Lieut, and Mrs. Watts last Thureday evening proved a source of much enjoyment to the guestes present. The party was also in the nature of a "house-warming," and was a success, as the bost and hostess know how to entertain their friends. The prizes won were first, by Mrs. Sumner: second, by Mrs. Carr, and third, by Mrs. Carono. Of the gedtlements price. Lieut, Haynes carried off first honors, Capt. Moore second, and Capt. Whipple third.

Mrs. Carson. Of the gentlement prizes and the Mripple third.

Col. Hoyl, inspector general, recommends that a steam is and the property be erected at each permanent post is connection with the boiler room of the pump house, the building to contain wash, drying and ironing rooms. The isundry can be made self-supporting in a short time. The post council of administration could have enarge, employ Chinamen to do the work, and fix the rate of pay, also the price for washing, by the piece, dozen, or by the month.

A despatch of Feb. 1 says: "One of the stables at Fort Leavenworth, in which were 80 horses belonging to Troop I, lat Cavalry (Carr's), was burned last olight; 36 horses were sufficient; loss from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Jan. 28 says:

THE Excelsion of Jan. 28 says:

At the funeral of Mrs. Capt. Ray the following officiated as pail bearers: Gen. Crook. Gen. Breck. Col. Hall, Major Barnest, Major Hughes. Capt. Dempsey. Dr. Haskin was hurriedly summoned to Florence this week to strend the victius of the accident of the caving sand bank. Lieut. Clark, who returned Monday from a trip to Santee Indian Agency. had quite an experience in wrestling with Dakota anows and weather. He was obliged to abandon the railroad and take a sleigh across country to reach his destination. He returned quite badly lamed, the result of a fail in a rush to change cars at a station. Capt. McKeever received a telegram from his wife how went to Fort Sherman last week, that his con died the day that she got there, some neurs before she arrives counce, which she would have done had she not been delayed two days by the severe storm. The body will be taken to Massachusetts for interment. Capt. McKeever will meet his wife either at St. Paul or Chicago. They have the profoundest sympathy of the each the regiment in their betweenects.

lence of the Army and Navy Journal.) LEAP YEAR AT VANCOUVER.

LEAP YEAR AT VANCOUVER.

The leap year ball given by the ladies of Vancouver Barracks was a great success. The committee, constitute of Mesdames Anderson, Sumner, McCrea, Birkhimer, Lauratt, and the Misses Pomp, Gibbon, and Burke, were dressed in suug-fitting black dresses, swords and belts, shoulder strane, forage cans, aiguilettes and gauntiets, and looked jaunty enough. The patronesses, Genral Gibbon, Colonel Anderson, Majors Sunner, Wykoff, Volkmar, and McCrea, Capts, Woodruff and Sladen cecivity of the greats with much grace and elegance and were suitably decked with the softest of laces, flowers, ribbons, etc.: and it was satomishing to see how becoming these feminine decorations were to the men, many of whom looked "just too sweet to live." The garrison turned out on masse, but we were sorry to note the absence of swo of our "best," Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Langditt.

P. P.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Jan. 28 says :

3 6 .

The post symmasium files long felt want... The officer's club is enjoying deserved popularity... Lieut. Garrard. 9th Cav., has left en detached service... Gen. Edward Hatch was present at the marriage of Lieut. Taylor and Miss Hart. The marriage of Lieut. Chas. W. Taylor, U. S. A., and Miss Juliet Watson Hart was celebrated Wednesday of last week, and was an event of great social importance. The groom is a member of the 9th, and is stationed here. The bride is a daughter of the late Gen. Hart, of Detroit.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Jan. 28 says:

Dr. Cabell. Asst. Sury., has gone to Fort Robinson tem-a wrily....The rumor of the removal of the 8th Intantry to for Drugias is gaining ground, and some morning we will yak. up and find them gone... Licut. John Stafford de-verted the accord of the winter series of lectures. The asset of the second of the winter series of lectures.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Jan. 28 says:

Many of the officers attended the card party given by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Morgan at Sidney, Wednesday. Mrs. Palmer and Lieut. P. rhe carried off first honors... Leut. and Mrs. Parke gave a delightful domino party at the post hall last Tuesday evening. The disculses were in the most part effective and concented the wearers' features admirably. After luncheon dancing was enjoyed.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Riley for auoder offences, including false swearing before a Court-martial, the reviewing authority, Gea. Wesley Merritt, says: "The judge advocate erred in not presenting to the court the original record of the trial by searcal court martial in which the prisoner was alleged to have committed perjury and which was duly forwarded to him as evidence in the case; the court also committed an error in receiving as evidence or al testimony relating to the previous record, when the original record was not only obtainable but in the handy of the judge advocate at the time. (See I Winthrop's Military Law, 455.) So much, therefore, of the proceedings as relate to the trial upon the additional charge and specification (false swearing) are disapproved; the revisinder, together with the findings and sentence are approved and the sentence will be duly executed."

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Leavenworth for desertion, the reviewing authority, Gea. Wesley Merritt, says: "In the opinion of the reviewing authority, the prisoner's intention not to return, or to permanently abandon ise service, the gist of the offence of desertion, is not clearly proven. The length of his absence afforcis strong ground for the presumption that this was legally a desertion; but the evidence plainly slidow that b. did not intend to desert when the intendence plainly slidow that b. did not intend to desert when the intendence plainly slidow that b. did not intend to desert when the intendence plainly slidow that b. did not intend to desert when the intendence plainly slidow that b. did not intend to desert when the intendence plainly slidow that b. did not intend to desert when the intendence plainly slidow that b. did not intend to desert when the intendence plainly slidow that b. did not intend to desert when the intendence plainly slidow that b. did not intend to desert when the evidence further shows that the prisoner had been considered and the prisoner had a decision and h

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) AN INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.

AN INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.

The passage through Lower Arizona and California of an armed body of foreign (Mexican) troops, recently, was made the occasion of a pleasant interchange of social amenities between our officers and those of Mexico. The action command, which numbered 108 men and five officers, were accompanied by Ex-Gov. Torrex, of Senom, recently appointed Governor or Jefe Politico of Upper Lower California. Maj. Dangerfield Parker, 9th Inf., in command of San Diego Barracks, Cal., was instructed by the department commander by telegraph, Jao. 1s, that should the racty come within his command he was to show them every come within his command he was to show them every courtesy and civility. It seems that Torres holds military and civil rank both, and that he exercises them both. He is at once a colonel and a general in the Mexican Army; following the analogous, we presume, of generals in the British Army, who are bonorary colonels, so to speak.

Maj. Parker ascertaining that three car loads of the Mexican troops would arrive at San Diego at an early bour on Monday, Jao. 18, he met the party at the depot and had transportation for their rations and light baggage, and sent he whole party (having, of course, extended an invitation, which they gratefully and courte-usly accepted) to the barracks, where tents were putched for their accommodation and coffee prepared. Their tents and other heavy baggase had been sent around by sen (to save expense) from Guaymas.

The party proved to be a company of engineer goldiers

and coffee prepared. Their tents and other many mandabeen sent around by sen (to save expense) from Guharden sent proved to be a company of engineer soldiers. The control of the control

ed, but simply their behavior and general "get up" and

goed, but simply their behavior and general "get up" and actions.

Care was taken to see that the officers were well looked after in every respect. An excursion was made to Coronado Beach to look at the manniferent Hotel del Coronado, and in the evening Maj. Parker invited them to his quarters at the Florence Hotel for a little impromptu dance. They all seemed to enjow everything immensely, expressed themselves sil (the General included) as delighted with their reception. Gen. Torres telegraphed to Gen. Miles to that effect. All left the next morning, Jan. II, for Besenada, Lower California, except the General who left the day following. The troops went by steamer. The General staid over to meet General Miles, who came over from Los Angeles in the evening to meet him.

The object of sending Mexican troops to Lower California seems purely one following the rapid development and settlement of the country, but may have some particular and special signification to carry out some special line of action, which does not appear on the surface.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

MR. Gzerge H. Bates, one of the last Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, submits a separate and supplemental report, in which he says his mind is not clear as to the unqualified advantage of the system of discipline in vogue at West Point. It seems to him to tend to the extinguishing of every shade of individuality in the cadets, to repress any aspiration for the introduction of an element above material comfort, to exclude every softening influence, and to condemn those in quarters to the rigid uniformity and plainness of a prison. He says:

nuefoe, and to condemn those in quarters to the rigid uniformity and plainness of a prison. He says:

I can only say that I am not fully satisfied on this point. The judgment of the Academic Boards is favor of the present system has great weight with me, but I am constrained to observe that the evidence on every hand of extreme conservatism at West Point makes me doubt whether it is in all cases tempered with a disposition fairly to consider the advantability of rational changes. There are customs retained merely from force of habit which seem to one not in the Army locousistent with the improved methods of the world at large, and possibly too close an adherence to a custom or a system merely because it is ancient.

Dr. Everett, another member, in a letter to the president of the Board, returning proof slips, says:

I was present at a large number of recitations in the section which was less regularly visited by the other members, and was struck, not by occasional and exceptional errors of language, but by frequent and painful breeches, [sic] not of rebotorics or logical mistakes, but of the plain proprieties of speech which mark the gentleman. Surely a "hesitating manner" of delivery is quite as bad in an officer who has to issue orders as m a civilian, and, without going into the question of gainling applause on a platform, we must regret seriously what looks like the slighting of what instruction is given in the language as of so little account in comparison with the subject matter.

If Dr. Everett will refer to the aneedote of Gen.

If Dr. Everett will refer to the anecdote of Gen.
Taylor, which appears elsewhere in this number, he
will realize that in issuing orders a little language
goes a great way.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

In an article in the annual report of Engineer-in-Chief Melville, the London Engineer said recently:
"It was formerly a subject of complaint with naval engineers in this country that the military element of the service interferes too much with matters which it does not understand. There was a story told of the days before the Russian war concerning the captain of a frigate who, coming on board rather suddenly, ordered steam to be got up in half an hour, no fires being alight at the time, and the water in the boilers cold. When the chief engineer told the captain it was impossible to obey such an order, the captain replied that he would give him three dozen for impertinence. This is no doubt a gross exaggeration, but things very closely akin to it have been done. We have changed all this, and if an engineer in the British Navy does not lie quite on a bed of roses, it is at least certain that his value on board a ship is understeed and his importance recognized. In the United States Navy, however, it seems that there is still a great deal of friction between the engineers and the officers representing the military element." Concerning the recommendation that his bureau be allowed to communicate directly, in all technical matters, with its representatives on board ship, the Engineer says: "Here, we think, Mr. Melville has gone a little too far. No captain would, we fancy, sail with an engineer who was practically independent of him to a large extent, and no English engineers, at all events, would sonsent, if they could help it, to send in reports to the Admiralty which were likely to call down censure on their captains. It is difficult to draw the line, but for the good of the Service it would be bester that a boiler should be injured now and then rather than that the engineer should be called upon to play the invidious part suggested by Mr. Melville."

REVENUE MARINE.

REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue steamer Grant, Davis, commanding, recovered the auchor and chain of the brig Fiorence from Savannah, which she slipped off Barnegat, and returned them to her. The Dexter, Stoddard, floated the sohr. J. Kennedy, of Calais, with lumber; blown off Montauk Shoais, lost anchors and chains, and beached on Goat Id. She is now lying at anchor in the harbor The Goldiatin, Abbey, comdg., has been doing a good service to the merchant vessels off Nantucket embayed in the ice. The Dulias, Harr, comdg., have been assisting a number of vessels in distress off the coast. The Woodbury. Fueger, comdg., has been doing excellent service on the coast of Maine.

The following are the names of officers of the Revenue Marine confirmed during the present session of Congress:

Hassell, H., Chief Engineer.

Hall, John B., 3d Lieutenant.

McOoncell, G. E., let Lieutenant.

Moore, James M., 3d Lieutenant.

Moore, James M., 3d Lieutenant.

Thompson, F. W., 3d Lieutenant.

Thompson, F. W., 2d Lieutenant.

Togier, D. F., Captain.

Thompson, F. W., 3d Lieutenant.

Togier, D. F., Captain.

Thusber, O. N., 2d Assistant Engineer.

Warron, W. H., lit Assistant Engineer.

Walley, O. S., 1st Lieutenant.

NOMINATIONS, JAN. 30, 1886.

ist Lieutenant.
NOMINATIONS, JAN. 30, 1888.
mock to be a 3d lieutenant in the place of Frank H. Dimock to be a 3d lieutenant in the place of 3d Lieut. Orin D. Myrick, promoted.

John E. Reimberg to be a 3d lieutenant in the place of 3d Lieut. John L. Davis, promoted.

ad Lieutenant J. A. York, to temp

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION. WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station-Rear Admiral S. B. Luc

M. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.
ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M.
Bunce. New York Navy-yard. Will sall shortly on
a cruise. and visit Havana, Cientuegos, and
Trinidad.
Rear Admiral Gherardi, commandant of the
Brooklyn Navy-yard, telegraphs as follows: "A
personal inspection of the Atlanta in dock has been
made by me. She has suffered no material injury,
and can go to sea as soon as her bottom is cleaned
and painted and she has coaled. Not over 5 per
cent. of the area of her propeller blades has been
knocked off."
DOLPHIN. 3d rate. 1 gun. Corndr. George P. F.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. F. GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. hester. At Norfolk, Va. Will be repaired for one carrier eruise.

Ossiper, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At St. Themas, W. L., Jan. 26. Expects to be at Martinique about Feb. 16.
RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At St. Thomas, W. I., January 30.
Expects to be at Port Spain about Feb. 18.
YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Mail can be sent to Curacoa Island until Feb. 10. At Trinidad Jan. 30.

S. Atlantic Station-Rear Adml. D. L. Braine Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, o de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

F. Stevens, 4 Trataigar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr.

Charles McGregor. Arrived at Montevideo, Dec. 15.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W

Dickins. Arrived at Montevideo, Dec. 15.

European Station—A. R.-Admi. Jas. A. Greer. Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla, Sailed from Boston, Jan. 28, eu route for the Medi-

Sailed from Boston, Jan. 28, eu route for the Mediterraneau.

LANOASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Houston probably in command. Sailed from Montevideo, Jan. 18, for Gibraltar. She will be the flagship of the station.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. She is bound for the Port of New York, and letters should be sent to the New York Navyyard. Expects to arrive some time in February.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. e. s.), Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Villetranehe, France, Jan. 1, 1888.

Pacific Station--Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly. Mails should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panan U. S. C., unless otherwise noted.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly,
Mails should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama,
U. S. C., unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff,
Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care
U. S. Navy Pay Office. San Francisco, Cal. At
Samoa Jan. 1. Comdr. G. W. Pigman has been ordered to command, and leaves per first steamer
in Feb. from San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham.
At Panama Jan. 30.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P.
Leary. At Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal.

MONOGABELA, 2d rate, Sailed from Coquimbo,
en route for Paita.

MOHOAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin
F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care
of Navy Pay Office. At Honolulu, S. L., Jan. 5.

A telegram received from the Mare Island Navyvard, Feb. 2, states that the Board of Survey or the
Mohican estimates that the cost of the repairs to her
hull will be \$22,000, and to the machinery \$6,500.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan.
Sailed from New York. Navy-yard for the Pacific
Station, Jan. 18. Address, care U. S. Consul, Mon
tevideo, Uruguay.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr.
John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 9 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W.
H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal.

TEENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar,
Sailed from New York, Jan. 30, en route for Panama, via Straits of Magellan. She will be the fiagship of the South Pacific Station.

Mail for the Trenton should be addressed until
March I. as follows: Montevideo, Uruguay, via England. Mail can be sent to Montevideo direct on
Feb. 15 and March 7 only, Mailsent this way should
be in New York on above dates, and "Via England. Mail can be sent to Montevideo direct on
Feb. 15 and March 7 only, Mailsent this way should
be in New York on above dates, and "Via England. Mail can be sent to Montevideo direct on
Feb. 15 and March 7 only, Mailsent this way should
be in New York on above dates, and "Via England. Online of the present.

Astati

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler Mails should be addressed, Mail General Post Office, Yoko hama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

main should be addressed, Mail General Post Office, Yoko-hama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

Brooklyn, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. Will probably spend the winter visiting the principal Chinese ports.

ESEXI, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell.

At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 18.

Juntaria, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis.

En route to Yokohama, Japan.

Marion, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer.

En route to the Asiatic Station.

MONOGAOT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry

Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 18.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. Mc-Nair. En route to Panama, to receive new complement of officers and crew and then return to the Asiatic Station. May be expected to arrive by March 39.

Palos, 4th rate, 7 howitsers: Licett Comdr.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitsers: Lieut. Comdr. E. Craig. Will probably remain in Koreaa wa

ters during the winter. Chemulpo Dec. 16. should be addressed, care of U. S. Consul, Pa U. S. C.

Apprentice Training Squadron

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 28th Street. P. O. address, Station F., New York.

New HAMPSHIRE, 8 guns, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

POBTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 18.

Mail matter for this vessel should be sent, care U. S. Consul: Up to Feb. 25. Barbadoes, W. L.; from Feb. 25 to March 12, Trinidad, W. I.; March 12 to 25, St. Kitts, W. I.; March 25 to April 1, Martinique, W. I.; April 1 to April 10, St. Thomas, W. I.; after April 10, Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va. Will cruise in Chesapeake Bay this wister. Next summer she will be sent to Coaster's Harbor Island, and will be a stationary practice ship.

On Special Service.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. few York Navy vard. DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles.

New York.
FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher.
Sailed from Navy-yard, New York, Feb. 1, bound
for Norfolk.
MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F.
Picking. Erie, Pa.
RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook.
Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. Off San Diego, Cal., Dec. 31.
St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A S.
Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

Crowninsheld. N. Y. Public Marine School.

Receiving Ships. Iron-Clads. Etc.

Dale, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. At Washington, D. C.
Franklin, 22 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, 7 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal
Phlox, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.
RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.
St. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.
SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H Kuhl, commanding. Norfolk, Va.
VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkmand. Receiving ship. New York.
WARASH, 1st rate, 20 guns. Captain Joseph N.
Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads Ajaz, Catskill. Lehigh, Mahopae, Manhattan and Wyandotte, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.
Sustara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Repairs have been
ompleted. Expects to be put in commission about Feb. 15.
Chicago—At New York Navy-yard,
Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired. Will
be reasy for sea about June 10, 1898.
Howtford—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Repairs will
not be made until legislative action is secured.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

On the evening of February 22, the naval appren-ces on board the *New Hampshire* will give a con-ert in the gymnasium.

cert in the gymnasium.

THE Secretary of the Navy has decided to allow the first payment of ten per cent. on the gunboat No. 2, the Pettel, now building at Baltimore, though the is hardly more than one-tenth completed, and the contract for her completion expired Dec. 22.

THE commander and officers of the United States man of-war Trenton gave a farewell reception, Jan. 24, on board the ship, which is now on the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and many ladies came from New York and Brooklyn to bid their friends farewell.

from New York and Brooklyn to bid their friends farewell.

Some comment has been made in naval circles over the employment, by the Bureau of Navigation, of an officer on the retired list of the Navy. It is true that the Regulations provide for some such contingency, but the faw ou this subject is quite specific, and provides that "no officer on the retired list of the Navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war."

The French Consul-General at New Orleans is informed that Admrai Vignes, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Naval Division, will arrive in New Orleans during the latter part of the month on board the frigate La Minerie. It has been a custom for years past with French ships-of war to visit New Orleans during the carnival season. Their advent is always looked forward to with great pleasure in society circles.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering is at work on

sure in society circles.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering is at work on general plans for the machinery of the Mains and the Texas. The bureau plans will be used on the Mains if it is decided not to use those of the contractor, and those for the Texas will also be used if the Secretary sees fit to abandon those purchased from the Barrow Shipbuilding Company. The bureau is also making plans for the machinery of the Monadacok, the double-turretted monitor at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

Mare Island Navy-yard.

Tan honorable career of the Shenandodh is about to come to an inglorious end. She was condemned and sold to W. T. Garrett for the value of her machinery. He has chartered her to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and she is now being refitted for use as a Chinese quarantine bulk. Rough bunks are being built in her empty bull, and she will be towed to South Haroor Station, San Francisco, for the reception of the smallpox-infected Chinamen.

The Ordnance Office of the Navy Department received Jan. 25 two Maxim automatic recoil gun made in England. They carry a 36-calibre carridge. The gun will be tested in a few days at th Navy-yard.

The London Army and Navy Gazette says: "The United States Bureau of Navigation is doing a good work in endeavoring to make the ocean passages safe and comparatively free from danger, and deserves the thanks of the many persons who must be specially interested in the matter."

THE Barrow Shipbuilding Company is soon to be considerably enlarged, and its future operations will be conducted on a very extended scale. It will be remembered that it was the design of Mr. Wm. John, N. A., of this company, which was recently accepted by the Navy Department as a model armored battle ship.

THE final proofs of the Navy Register for January, 1888, have been received from the Government Printing Office, and at the office of Naval Intelligence, where the greater part of the work of compilation has been done, it is said that the Register will probably be ready for distribution by Feb. 15 at the very latest.

whit probably be rearly for distribution by Feb. 15 at the very latest.

RECENT despatches from the European Station are to the effect that the boilers of the Quinnebaug are in poor condition. And this is not to be wondered at, for since 1878, when first commissioned, this vessel has had no work done on her boilers at a Government navy-yard, but all of the work of repairing or fitting has been done either on board or at a foreign dockyard.

DIRECTIONS have been given for extensive repairs to the U.S.S. Kearsarge, now lying at the Navy-yard. Portsmouth, N. H. New boilers will be fitted, and a pair of engines, designed for and erected on board the Nantasket, will be erected on board, and it is expected that her speed will be fully as great as with the present engines. Work on the Kearsarge will be undertaken as soon as the Swatara is well out of the way, which will be about Feb. 15.

Affect consultation with the Chiefs of the Bureaus

out of the way, which will be about Feb. 15.

ATTER consultation with the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Steam Engineering and Construction, the Secretary of the Navy has decided to expend only enough on the Galena, in these two departments, to fit her for a short commission, probably nor to exceed two years in length. At the end of that time it is likely that this ship will receive new boilers. These, however, have not yet been constructed, as it is quite possible that modifications in the present style of marine boilers will occur during the period mentioned.

A RECENT despatch in a daily paper to the effect that "a report received from the Lancaster, since her arrival on the European Station, states that the machinery of that vessel is in good order, and will last without repair for several years, whereas a report received a short time before leaving Brazil was of the contrary tenor." is a trifle premature, inasmuch as the Lancaster has not arrived on the European Station, and will not for some time to come, having sailed from Montevideo but a short time since for Gibraltar. The last report received from this vessel is dated Sept. 30 last, and in it the statement is made that the boilers are much worn, as is to be expected, but that the machinery is in air condition, and that a speed of 7.57 knots can be maintained for six consecutive hours on three-quarters power.

Quite an elaborate report is in preparation in

Maintained for six consecutive nours on three-quarters power.

QUITE an elaborate report is in preparation in connection with the recent trial of engines and boilers of the Shearwater, under the supervision of Chief Engr. A. S. Greene, U. S. N. It will include detail drawings of the celebrated Bellville boiler, with which the Shearwater is fitted. Somewhat to the surprise of the owner, Mr. Forbes, the speed and performance of this craft was considerably less than had been anticipated, and it was found that the boiler was in no wise superior for its purpose to others already devised, while in weight and general adaptability for service it does not compare favorably with boilers now in use in this country. The forthcoming report will be a valuable addition to small craft, and will be issued from the Government Printing Office.

The Boston Transcript, of Jan. 27, says: "The

small craft, and will be issued from the Government Printing Office.

The Boston Transcript, of Jan. 27, says: "The United States crui er Enterprise has arrived at Boston. Her immediate mission was to place some naval prisoners in the special prison which has recently been provided at the Navy yard. The seventeen prisoners were taken from the ship in chaingangs, and, under a guard of fifty marines, in command of Captain R. L. Mead, U. S. M. C., were marched to the prison. Shortly after four prisoners were escorted from their place of confinement in the marine barracks to the prison. All the prisoners bave been seutenced by General Court-martial, their sentences varying from six months to five years, their offences being desertion and assault on officers. Ist Sergt. Yates, U. S. M. C., and a guard of twenty marines will have charge of the prison. The prison is in the lower end of the provision and clothing storehouse on the main avenue in the yard, is thoroughly fireproof, strong and well-ventilated, and has accommodations for sixty prisoners. General Court-martial prisoners only will be confined here, and prisoners from all the naval stations on the Atlantic seaboard will be received.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Fun. 1.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. Mickley to the Navy-yard, League Island, as the relief of P. A. Engineer J. M. Emanuel.

Detached.

Jan. 31.—Ensign R. H. Miner, from the Iroqueis and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign W. R. Rush, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

Fun. 1.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. M. Emanuel, from the League Island Navy-yard and ordered to duty in charge of the machinery of the ironclads at City Point, Va.

MARINE CORPS.

FEB. 1.—Major George W. Collier, U. S. M. C., de

tached from the Navy-yard Mare Island, and ordered to the Navy-yard Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending February 1, 1888: Edward Hughes, boatswain (retired), died January 24, at Naval Hospital, Cheisea, Mass. Clark H. Wells, rear admiral (retired), died January 28, at Washington, D. C. William E. Smith, machinest, attached to U. S. S. Santee, died January 29, at Annapolis, Md.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

JANUARY 80, 1888

JANUARY 30, 1888.

Commo. Bacroft Gherardi, to be a rear admiral, from August 25, 1887, vice Frankin; Commo. Daniel L. Braine, to be a rear admiral from Sept. 4, 1887, vice Davis: Capt. William E. Fitzhugh, to be a commodore from Aug. 25, 1887, vice Gherardi; Capt. Geo. Brown, to be a commodore from Sept. 4, 1887, vice Braine; Comdt. Henry B. Robeson, to be a captain from Aug. 25, 1887, vice Fitzhugh; Comdt. Wm. Whitehead, to be a captain from Sept. 4, 1887, vice Brown; Comdt. John Crittenden Watson, to be a captain from March 6, 1887, vice Uli; Lt.-Comdt. Joshua Bishop, to be a commander from Aug. 25, 1887, vice Robson; Lt.-Comdt. Charles A. Sletky, to be a commander from Sept. 4, 1887, vice Whitehead; Lt.-Comdt. Charles G. Green, to be a commander from March 6, 1887, vice Watson; Lt. Comdt. Geo. E. Wingate, to be a commander from May 26, 1887, vice Gibson.

LLEUTENANTS TO BE LIEUTENANTS-COMMANDER.

De a commander from May 25, 1887, vice Gibson.

LIEUTENANTS TO BE LIEUTENANTS-COMMANDER.
Chapman C. Todd, from Nov. 9, 1886, vice Helzlett; George
A. Norris, from Dec. 18, 1885, vice Nelson; Wm. H. Parker,
from Dec 14, 1886, vice Weich; Jos. N. Hemphill, from Jan.
26, 1887, vice McGurley; Abraham B. H. Lillie, from Jan. 29,
1887, vice McGowan; Wm. T. Swindurne, from March 6,
1887, vice Green; Wm. H. Emory, from May 25, 1887, vice
Wingate; Chas. T. Hutchios, June 30, 1887, vice Amory;
Seth M. Ackley, from June 30, 1887, vice Thomas; Wm. W.
Gilpatrick, from July 1, 1887, vice Noël, resigned subject to
the examinations required by Jaw; Benj. 8, Bichards, from
Aug. 25, 1887, vice Bishop; Benj. F. Tiliey, from Sept. 4, 1887,
vice Schetky; Harry Knox, from Jan. 2, 1889, vice Buford.
LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE) TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

vice Schetky; Harry Knoz, from Jan. 2, 1888, vice Buford.

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE) TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Alfred Reynolds, from Nov. 9, 1886, vice Podic J. Marshall Robinson. from Dec. 13, 1886, vice Norris; George H. Peters, from Bec. 14, 1886, vice Parker; Bradley A. Fiske, from Jan. 20, 1887, vice Hemphill; Frank H. Holmes, from Jan. 28, 1887, vice Hemphill; Frank H. Holmes, from Jan. 28, 1887, vice Lille; John W. Stewart, from March I, 1887, vice Swinburne; John F. Parker, from April 21, 1887, vice Dimensioner, John F. Parker, from April 21, 1887, vice Dimensioner, John F. Barker, from April 21, 1887, vice Dimensioner, John May 23, 1887, vice Event; John M. Doyer, from May 23, 1887, vice Emory, John C. Colwell, from June 30, 1887, vice Hnichins; Wm. R. A. Rooner, from June 30, 1887, vice Horichins; Wm. R. A. Rooner, from June 30, 1887, vice Bridge; Bernard O. Soott, from July J. 1887, vice Richards, John O. Nicoleon; from S. pt. 4, 1887, vice Tilley; George T. Emmons, from Nov. 1, 1887, vice Jacques; York Noel, from Jan. 2, 1888, vice Knox.

ENSIGNS TO BE LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE.)

ENBIGSS TO BE LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE.)

Horace M. Witzel, from Nov. 2, 1886, vice Reynolds; Omenzo G. Dodge, from Dec. 13, 1886 vi w Robinson; Albert G. Winterhalter, from Dec. 14, 1898, vice Winterhalter; Joo. M. Orchard, from Jan. 28, 1887, vice Fiske; Hiero Taylor, from Jan. 29, 1887, vice Holmes; John N. Jordan, from March 1, 1887, vice Stewart; Aug. F. Fechteler, from March 1, 1887, vice Stewart; Aug. F. Fechteler, from Maych 6, 1887, vice Evine; Thomas M. Brumby, from April 21, 1887, vice Holins; Edward E. Wright, from May 21, 1887, vice Holins; Edward E. Wright, from May 21, 1887, vice Amsdem; Albert M. Gleaves, from May 28, 1887, vice Bowyer; Selim E. Wood worth, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Dorn; Benj. W. Hodges, from June 30, 1887, vice Bowyer; Selecter Schale, from Sept. 4, 1887, vice Nooli; Albert W. Gord, Frank R. Heath, from Jan. 2, 1888, vice Noell; Albert W. Grant, from Nov. 1, 1887, vice Emmons.

Naval Cadets John G. Tauresey, Albert C. Dieffenbach, Theodore C. Fenton, Voluey O. Chase, Geo. B. Slooum, Wm. G. Miller, Gov. W. Kline, John P. McGuinness, Jos. Straus, Chas. S. Stanworth, Robt. L. Russell, Harrison A. Biapham, Armistead Rust, Geo. R. Evans, E. w W. Eberle, James E. Shindel, David S. Nes, Chas. M. McCormick, Glennie Tarbox, Wm. W. G

U. S. MARINE CORPS.

2d Lieut. Samuel L. Jackson, to be a 1st lieutenant from
Jan. 7, 1888, vice Gibson.

BIRTHDAYS IN THE NAVY.

The following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps celebrate their birthdays this week:

	Born.	Retires.
H. C. Eckstein, SurgeonJan	. 31, 1836	1898
Lester A. Beardslee, Captain Fel		
Albert Kauts, Captain	1, 20, 1849	1901
J. W. Gardner, P. A. Engineer	30, 1839	1901
J. W. Gardner, P. A. Engineer G. W. Magee, Chief Engineer Fet	1, 1840	1902
R. Aston, P. A. EngineerJai	. 31, 1841	1906
J. A. Hawke, Surgeon	31, 1842	1904
Isaac Haziett, Lieut,-Commander "		
Levitt C. Logan, Lieutenant	30, 1846	1908
Wills L. Field, Lieuteoant "	81, 1848	1908
Wm. J. Barnette, LieutenantFel	2, 1847	1909
Richard Mitchell, LieutenantJan	. 29, 1849	1911
L. C. Heilner, Lieutenant"	29, 1849	
H. W. Schaefer, Lieutenant Fe	 1, 1880 	1912
J. H. Hail, P. A. Surgeon	2, 1850	1012
France C Connehowmen D A Surgeon	0 1081	1012
W- C Poton D A Province	4 1081	1012
		1914
S. Potts, P. A. Engineer	4, 1858	1915
Ridgely Hunt, Lieutenant (jr. grade)Ja	n. 31, 1854	1916
Burns T. Walling, Lieut. (fr. grade) Fel	b. 4, 1855	1917
S. H. Leonard, Jr., Asst. Engineer Jan		
David Daniels, Lieutenant (fr. grade.) Fei	b. 1, 1856	. 1918
W. L. Rodgers, Ensign	4, 1800	1993
T Covere Hostewarn	2, 1842	1904
W. A. Barry, Carpenter	4, 1848	1910
	1	7/1/

C. G. McCawley, Col. Commandant M. C. Jan. 29, 1929 Green C. Goodloe, Maj. and Paymr. M. C. ** 31, 1845

nce of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. S. ALLIANCE.

MALDGRADO, USUGUAY, Dec. 9, 1887.

THE Alkance left Rio, Nov. 6, and, after making a short stay in Santos and St. Catharine's, arrived at this place, Nov. 18. We found the Tuliaposas already here, and on Nov. 30 the Lancaster arrived, and preparations were at once made for exercise in lauding and battalion drill, but from some cause the project was abandoned, and we had small arm target practice, the ranges being 100, 200 and 200 yards. This week boat exercise has been the order of the day. Last Saturday in a two mile straight away race with the Tuliaposa's dingly our boat came out victorious by 15 seconds. We received a challenge the same evening from the Lancaster, which was st once accepted; and the race same of Wedness-

day, the course being three miles, a mile and a half with a turn. The Lancasters thought they would have a grand walk over, but they were sadly taken in, for before they had gone two ships' lengths our little "spider," and rousing cheers from our boys, took the lead and turned the stake boat 52 econods ahead of the Lancaster's boat, and reached the startins point with an easy swinging stroke. The Lancasters claimed that we, fouled in turning the stake boat the foul was not allowed by the judge, who decided that the race was ours and fairly won. The dingby of the Alliance will now fly the game dook of the fleet, and as there was protty large purse up on the race, somebody will have to hunt up a receipt for making "cracker bash."

All bands are well and anxiously awaiting orders to proceed to Montevideo where we hope to get liberty and have a good time.

dence of the Army and Navy Journ

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1. 1888.

The influence of the semi-annual examinations has been felt throughout the yard during the past week. The onders have had out little time for anything but study and the week has been a busy one for all concerned. The ist class were examined in Navigation, Gunnery, Mathematics and Seamanship. Seven members of this class are unantificatory in Navigation, but it is thought that all will be safe as far as other studies are concorned.

In Navigation, but it is thought that all will be safe as far as other studies are concorned.

In Mathematica, Sound, Light and Beat, and Steam Engineering; only a few were unantificatory, in spite of the fact that the examinations were severe. As a rule a large number of 3d class men are found deficient at these examinations and the small number who are unfortunate on this occasion is a source of surprise and gratification. The 3d class were examined in English studies, in French, with elective examinations in Spanieb and German, and in various branches of Mathematics. They had a larger number of examinations inan any class, but they are all decidedly easier than those of other classes. Only a few will be dropped from the class. On the contrary the 4th class have lost heavily. They were examined in Mathematics, English studies and French, and large numbers were found deficient is each branch. Several have resigned, and more will be forced to do so, when the academic board meets and decides the various class.

The officers gave another german in the mess hall on Weddeday evening. The floor, which caused some dissatisfaction at a previous entertainment, had been touched up and all passed off smoothly. Ensign (fibrons led in the figures of the collision.

On Faturday it is do for the Misses Casey, daughters of Comdr. Casey, of Washington. Many cadets were present and passed a pleasant afternoon. Mrs. Comdr. Huntington and Mrs. Ensign Holeombe presided at tables.

In the evening from 8 to 1.15

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

REFERENCE to the attractive young ladies for which Norfolk has so long been famous, a late letter makes special mention of a daughter of Capt. W. B. Brown, U. S. M. C., who made her debut at the successful german given by the Norfolk German Culb or Friday vight, Jan. 2f. Among the prominent names noted as being present at the same affair was Col. Thes. Y. Field, commanding the marine force at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and Capt. Gilbert C. Wilise, U. S. N., commanding the receiving ship Franklis. The Saturday hops at the Norfolk Navy-yard have become one of the most enjoyable institutions of the season, and are largely attended by the young ladies of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Taking everything into account, Norfolk has seldom seen so much galety as the present winter, and the officors attached to the various men-of-war lying at the yard have enerted themselves successfully to renew the prestige which the Navy enjoyed in the "Days of Anid Lang Spe."

Several onjoyable breakfasts have lately been given on board ship, this means being about the only one possessed by the Navy officer of returning the many attentions bestowed by the dames and belies of the city.

The family of lat Lieut. Littleton W. T., Waller, U. S. M. C., left Norfolk not long since for a sojourn on the Pacific Coast, that being the home of Mrs. Waller, and had expected being able to see her husband once or twice during his present cruise. He is the officer in command of the guard on board the froquots, and, much to Mrs. Waller's surprise, a few days after her arrival the Lieutennant walked in on his happy family, having come in on the Froquots shortly after

The following officers registered at the Navy Department for the week ending Feb. 2: Capt. F. M. Ramsay. Lieut. Comdr. Wm. P. Randall, Comdr. Jas. G. Green, Lieut. Henry Minnett, and Lieut. G. T. Emmeons.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein. 21st Inf.; Capt. P. H. Bay. 8th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. John Green, 2d Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Geo. D. Buggles, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf.; Major W. L. Livermore, Engs.; Capt. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art.

Wire over a half million dollars appropriated in the deficiency bill that has recently become a law for back pay and bounty and nearly as much more for the same purpose contained in the pending deficiency bill, the bounty division of the Paymaster-General's Office will be kept pretty basy for some time to come in issuing checks to the several thousand claimants.

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Chas, Roberts, Jr., L. A. Russell, C. B. Ruttenber, Harry
Bowe Shelley, and Samuel P. Warrez.
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THE musicians throughout the country are making a strong effort to secure the passage of the bills pending in the two Houses of Congress prohibiting military bands from accepting engagements with private parties. Petitions and memorials in support of the bill are coming in from all directions.

THE long list of Naval nominations sent to the Senate this week were not acted upon by the Senate Naval Committee at its meeting on Wednesday, for the reason that they were not received in season to be fully examined. The nomination of 2d Lieut. John F. McBlain, U. S. A., Mr. Kelly to the contrary notwithstanding; was confirmed by the Senate on Smoke PYRAMIDES TURKISH CIGARETTES. 19 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Publishe ARMYNAVY.

"MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE."

A RECENT return to the British War Office, covering the year just ended, shows a remarkable condition of things in the cavalry branch of the army. The disclosure is made that nearly one-half of the enlisted men constituting the thirty-one cavalry regiments of the British regular army are dismounted and have no horses; nor can they get any. The three regiments of Household Cavalry bave eight hundred horses for twelve hundred men. The Dragoons, Dragoon Guards, Hussars and Lancers have less than eleven thousand horses for eighteen thousand men. And there is a still greater discrepancy in India.

Even in Ireland, the country from which re mounts were formerly chiefly obtained, the thirtyfive hundred troops are shown to have only twothirds of a horse apiece. Fifteen hundred have no horses at all, if the horses on hand are distributed whole. And with regard to the regiments of Royal Artillery and Royal Horse Artillery, the case is even worse. In fact, the story that Lord Wolseley would be ready, at a day's notice, to embark with two fully-equipped army corps for the continent; in other words, that a force of fifty or sixty thousand men might be sent across the channel in a week, with guns, cavalry trains, and everything complete, turns out to be what the Eastern potentate called bamboozle. General Brackenbury states that eighteen thousand horses, in addition to those already in service, would be necessary to put two army corps in the field; and of these not one-fourth

In 1882 General Ravenhill and his subordinates and associates were directed by the British War Office to buy all the horses and mules they could lay their hands on for service in Egypt, and to spare neither time nor money. In seventeen weeks these officers succeeded in procuring about seventeen hundred animals. Campaigns are fought and ended nowadays in six weeks or less. Long after the close of the Egyptian campaign horses from England and mules from the United States began to arrive in Egypt, were shipped back to England, and sold for a tenth of their cost to the country.

The British Army returned once more to a peace establishment after this campaign; and with two political factions carrying on with the zeal of Kilkenny cats, a perpetual fight on economical issues, the result is an alarming discrepancy in the Army between horses and men, and a total absence of provision for a military train, without which no army can take the field.

The cry is rising in England: "What is be done? General Ravenhill reports that of the three million es in the United Kingdom not more, in his

opinion, than seventy thousand animals can be found fit for cavalry and artillery use, and much the larger part of these are in the hands of wealthy private owners. He suggests an appeal to the gentlemen of the country to register such of their horses as are fit for the service of the State, as is done in France and Germany, where an exact knowledge of the status and place of every serviceable horse enables those nations each to put twenty equipped corps into the field without delay. He tells the country, in the Live Stock Journal Almanac for 1888, that under ordinary circumstances, that is, in peace time, 1,800 s are sufficient to meet the yearly needs of the British War Department. The establishment of army horses is fixed by Parliament and cannot be exceeded, and it occasionally happens that buying has to stop for want of money. In peace time threefourths of the horses bought for the Army should be suitable for riding purposes, whereas in time of war 20,000 seasoned horses would be required in two months, of which but 10,000 need be available for equestrian work. He warns the English people "that to supply the abnormal requirements of war, nothing but impressment would meet the case-a consideration to be borne in mind by those who object to register, and who ignore the fact that by registering, each owner secures a subsidy of ten shillings a year for each borse, and a payment of ten pounds above the real value of the animal if taken for the public service.

Gen. Ravenbill remarks that to meet the annual peace requirement of 1.800 horses, the War Department has, in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland .17 counties to draw from, twenty horses from each of which, if every county had horses, would be more than sufficient. But not every county in the kingdom raises horses, many of them being unsuitable in the matter of soil, climate and other necessary qualifications for the business.

Canada he gives up as hopeless, for many reasons, the mares being worn out and broken down before breeding, and the colts being as a rule worked too young. He finds himself compelled to turn, in spite of every difficulty in the way, to the British 'armer as the person " who can best provide for the ordinary requirements of the army in time of peace."

This is a melancholy lookout, indeed, for a country like England, where, with the war estimates running annually into the tens of millions of pounds, thousands of horses are at this moment wanted, and wanting as mounts for men who have been supplied at large expense with every requirement of a cavalryman except the trifling one of a horse. In case of a sudden war, it looks as if in England the cry might soon be, with Richard, "A horse, a horse; my kingdom for a horse!" and that, as with Richard, the horse will scarcely be forth-

A NUMBER of claims of ex-Army officers for res. toration and back pay under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Kemble case, have lately been presented to the War Department. In the Runkle case, as will be remembered, the Court held that the President alone had authority to approve or disapprove of the sentence of dismissal in courtmartial cases. In the cases of the officers referred to, the orders of dismissal were approved by the Secretary of War, and the claimants therefore contend that they were illegally dismissed. Inasmuch, however, as the places from which they were dismissed have been filled by promotion or appoint-ment of other officers, the decision in the wellknown Blake case can, and no doubt will, be brought into requisition to defeat all, with the possible exception of one or two who were dismissed, after retirement.

THE nominations of the ten successful non-commissioned officers for second lieutenancies in the Army will, it is stated at the War Department, probably go to the Senate the early part of next There are eighteen vacancies in all in the grade of second lieutenant-twelve in the infantry and three each in the artillery and cavalry. One or two of the non commissioned officers will probably be assigned to the cavalry arm, and the re-mainder to the infantry.

The London Army and Navy Gasette says: "An English flag officer receives in pay and allowances from 1½ to 2½ as much as an American officer of equal rank: but an English lieutenant only gets from ½ to ½ as much as an American officer of equal rank. An English flag officer gets from 12 to 21 times as much as a lieutenant; an American flag officer, from 2 to 2½ as much as a lieutenant. An American lieutenant is considered worth as much as 12 non-combatant officers of any grade. An English lieutenant, however, is only worth from 4.7 to 5-6 of a paymaster of equal rank, from 10-11 to 12-17 as much as an engineer of equal rank, and from ½ to ¾ as much as a surgeon of equal rank;

"There appears to be something wrong somewhere, for American officers of all grades are satisfied. English lieutenants are not." We are glad to have such excellent authority for the statement that "American officers of all grades are satisfied" with their pay, but it does not accord with our information.

A PARLIAMENTARY report presents the following list of mishaps attending the trial of torpedo posts off Portland last May. The boats tried were twenty-three in all, viz.: sixteen Thorneycrofts, four Whites, and three Yarrows. Nine accidents happened to steering gear, five times was machinery disabled, two boats lost propellor blades, in two boats did the crowns of the furnace come down, while nearly every boat has to report such misbape as fan engines broken, top of feed pump blown off, tubes defective, joint of feed pipe blown out, steam pipe burst, rod of air pump broken, and so on. Who shall say after this, asks the Army and Navy Gazette, "that Secretary Whitney is not right when he says that the naval manœuvres of 1887 conclusively demonstrated that the above-water torpedo boat has a very limited sphere of usefulness?"

A CIRCULAR, in support of Representative Mckinney's bill (1621) to increase the efficiency of the Navy, is being circulated among naval officers in which they say: "The bill is equally just to the line and staff corps of the Navy, and to the Marine Corps; it permits officers of any one corps to ascertain and judge the qualifications of applicants for entry into that particular corps. It gives an opportunity to the son of the humblest American citizen to rise by his own exertion through the different grades, from that of naval apprentice to that of admiral in the line of the Navy. It gives every me chanic who has acquired superior attainments, an opportunity to compete for appointment in the mechanical and scientific branches of the Navy, thus fulfilling the principle that 'all men are born free and equal.'

SECRETARY WHITNEY issued orders that the bottom of the Atlanta be carefully examined at all points and a full report made of its exact condition. From recent accounts received it would seem that some such order was necessary, for examination shows that the "sandy bottom" on which she grounded must have had rock in it, and the long delay in docking her has resulted in considerable corrosion of plates where abraded. The steel plates of a portion of her bottom were so bent and twisted as to resemble a "battered teakettle." The fact that not a rivet had started is evidence of the good workmanship and of the value of the material for ships. Between frames 89 to 47 [side], inclusive, the plating has been bent and deformed irregularly from 24 to 8 inches, and frame No. 46 has been sprung so that it is } inch out of line from the out-On both sides of the keel the injured plates extend as above indicated. The propeller blade showing the greatest injury has a fin broken off about 22 inches in length, while two other blades are more or less injured at their ends. The injuries in the bottom will not be repaired at the present time, but a good coat of paint will suffice to place

the ship in trim for a cruise in the West Indies for the winter, it is thought.

THERE is no truth in the report that the work on the Texas, the 6,000-ton battleship to be built at the Norfolk Navy yard, is being delayed through lack of ability at that station to make a beginning. The Bureau of Construction has not yet fully decided upon the precise type of details, nor will it probably do so until more complete drawings and specifications are received from the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, whose designs are to be made use of for this ship. Assistant Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, who is on duty at the Norfolk Navyyard, is justly regarded as one of the foremost men in his corps, and the reputation of the Norfolk Navyyard as a noted shipbuilding centre, is safe in his hands. Detailed specifications for the hull of the Maine, to be built at the New York Navy-yard, have been prepared and bound up in the customary shape by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, but have not yet been distributed.

Petitions, numerously signed, and resolutions of boards of trade from all sections of the country, favoring the establishment of a naval reserve, are coming into both houses of Congress daily. The agitation, however, seems to be all on the outside for the committees in charge of the various measures on this subject are doing practically nothing.

THE Mexican presidential campaign is now well under way, General Diaz, now President, being the leading candidate.

As is well known to the older officers of the Navy the shops and foundries of Richmond. Va., were at one time, previous to the War of the Rebellion, celebrated for the quality and magnitude of the iron work turned out, and in the day of the famous Tredegar Works no better engines and boilers were to be found anywhere in the country than those built on the banks of the James River. As we an nounced last week, the Navy Department has ordered an investigation into the present capabilities of Richmond by four naval officers each emi-nent in his profession. The results of their investigation will be looked for with much interest not only by the Navy but by all who see in the signs of the times a gradual but sure transference of metal-lurgical activity to that part of the country lying south of the Potomae River. If unequalled water power, and proximity to coal, iron, and lime-stone added to unembarrassed access to the sea at all sea sons of the year, are points in the question, Rich mond ought to easily take a leading position in the present awakening in manufactures whose wide spread signs are causing so much comment among iron workers and capitalists. In his speech before the Shipping League at Washington recently General Imboden of Virginia spoke of the peculiar ad vantages of the Chesapeake Bay and its barbors referring to the ease with which the mouth of the bay could be made absolutely safe from the attack of the navies of the world. He showed how at a small outlay for additions to the present canal sys tem of the country the lakes could be connected with the John's River in Florida by a land-locked water-way. He said that the States bordering on the Chesapeake and its tributaries were so deeply interested in the revival of American shipping tha the Representatives in Congress could not afford to refuse to support the measures advocated by the League. General Imboden then told the conven tion about the great iron and coal deposits of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and said: "The centre of national life, the centre of national power, the centre of national wealth wa destined to be the States bordering upon the Chesa-peake Bay." When, he said, "it comes to the build ing of steel ships to compete with Great Britain, with the fleets of steamers on every ocean, we think we will be smart enough to get some of that work down our way along our water courses and build those ships of our own iron and steel. When all that takes place there will be a harmony and a unit in this country that will do away with this misers ble little politics that is barping over dead memorie of the past and not looking to the great living issue of the present and the future. There is nothing, is my judgment, that has been originated in the last ten years of a public nature and called to the atten tion of Congress that is going so far to strengthen the newly-healed wounds of the war as would the carrying through of the measures this League has

THE Union League Club, of New York City, will elebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on Monday

evening next, February 6. Many distinguished personages, military and civil, will attend, and doubt-less there will be many among them who assisted a quarter of a century ago, during the stirring times of the war, to organize this institution.

In a sensible speech on "the surplus and how to dispose of it," delivered in the U.S. Senate on the 21st of December, Senator Dolph, of Gregon, showed that the estimated revenues of the Government for 1889 over the estimated regular and permanent apopriations are \$56,469,206 76. This allows only 213,470 for rivers and harbors, instead of \$40,141,-996.77 asked for by the Chief of Engineers. Where we have expended but \$160,000,000 from the beginning for the improvement of our great water France, as Mr. Dolph shows, has appropriated \$175, 500,000 in a single budget, and the appropriations for the German empire are largely in excess of ours. Showing how much more work we have to do this line in our great continental empire he said: undertake to say that every member of this Senate knows that at least the amount estimated as required for the works in progress by the Chief of Engineers should, as a matter of economy, be appropriated for that purpose next year, and that \$40,000,000 appropriated in one bill would go as far in rying on the works as \$80,000,000 would appro-ted in annual instalments of \$10,000,000. In addition the board on fortification and other de-fences have recommended an appropriation for the first year of \$21,500,000 for this purpose. Can," he "any one give a good reason why this sum should not be appropriated and the commencement of this work provided for before we cut off our revenues and leave ourselves without the funds re-quired for coast defences?" In addition to appropriating the full amount asked for our rivers harbors, Mr. Dolph would appropriate \$2,500,000 for building up our merchant marine. This, with other ppropriations he recommends, would more than ose of this bugbear of a surplus.

From Washington an Army officer writes us as follows: "I was at the Capitol yesterday for the first time this session and saw a member of the Committe on Military Affairs. In conversation he incidentally referred to the coast defence bill, which he said would pass and I did not broach other matters to him. My own idea is that unless pressure comes from other than military quarters nothing will become a law except the bill for the relief of the Subsistence Department." The Kansas City Times says, how-ever: "A member of the House Military Committee quoted as saying that there is no chance that the bill to rearrange the grades of the officers in the Subsistence Department of the Army can become a law this year. He says he will not permit any more staff this year. He says he will not permit any more staff legislation to pass until something is done for the line of the Army, and he is a very determined and influential man." In reference to this the Omaha Bee says very justly: "The intimation that no action will be taken on measures introduced to adva by one grade some of the officers of the staff who are now asking to have this inequality corrected, is unworthy any member of the House Military Committee, and will not be approved by the line of the Army. All should be fairly and impartially treated and each of the proposed measures should stand or fall after a fair examination of its merits, and this with a reasonable purpose to correct the glaring mequalities which admittedly exist in army promotions. Without special favor, some have passed through all the grades from 2d heutenant to full colonel, while others have had absolutely no advancement, occupying now the same position or grade they did at the beginning of the war. This notably the case with some of the officers of the Su sistence and Pay Departments of the Army. We trust that Congress will look into this subject a treat both the line and the staff of the Army with erality and impartial fairness,"

THE Boston Transcript recalls the fact, that Fulton built a steamer which ran on the Seine several years before he built the Clermont. Napoleon I. appointed a commission of men of science to examine Fulton's steamboat and report on its practicability. They reported that the steamer, though an ingenious construction, was not calculated for general use; in other words, that Fulton's idea was impracticable. Among these short-sighted scientists was Carnot, the great war minister. Napoleon, not being scientist enough to combat the objections of the ablest scientists of the day, was compelled to accept their verdict, though he openly doubted its correctness.

Hartley and Graham, the New York gun manufacturers, purchased the Remington Armory at \$152,000 at the sale by order of the court at Ilion Feb. 1. They paid the \$10,000 required to bind the sale. The Ilion syndicate could not raise the ready money to increase that bid as was intended.

STRATEGY OF OUR GREAT WAR.

A very interesting article by General W. T. Sher man on "The Grand Strategy of the War of the Re-bellion," appeared in the "Century Magazine" for February. He draws interesting contrasts between Jefferson Davis, who "was by nature and education a soldier, giving orders to his armies, laying down plans of campaign, lines of operation, and descending into details which might have been wise to have left to his subordinates," and Abraham Lincoln, whose "large experience," as he was accustomed to humorously describe it, was as a soldier in the Black Hawk War of 1832 and as an officer in the Morme War at Nauvoo in 1846, and who, nevertheless "during the progress of the Civil War evinced a quick comprehension of the principles of the 'art though never using military phraseology." The Southern soldiers if they had it to do over again would probably prefer a modest and magnanimous if untutored, Lincoln to an instructed and selfopinionated Davis, who, as General Sherman says, often exhibited "malice, arrogance and pride."

General Sherman justly rejects the idea that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Chase and General Halleck could have conspired for his defeat lest Me-Ciellan should become a rival Presidential candidate, or for any motive whatsoever. Had McClellan made the Army of Northern Virginia his objective, instead of Richmond, and had Grant's persistency in attack and chosen distinctly his line of operations he could have captured Richmond and dispersed, if not captured, the Confederate Army. Of General Pope, Sherman says heh 'skulfully collected and osed his forces, and fought them manfully." With the President, the Secretary of War, Hallcol and McClellan-" each giving orders, planning cam paigns, ordering detachments hither and thither, seemingly without concert, and based on lates information by spies and informers, nothing but Divine Providence could have saved this nation from humiliation at that crisis in its history."

Drawing his conclusions from the interesting his torical summary which he gives, General Sherman shows that "it is not the man who knows most, but the one who does best, who wins. Action guided by knowledge is what is demanded of the modern General. Taere may be," says General Sherman, "such men as born Generals, but I have never encountered them, and doubt the wisdom of trusting to their turning up in an emergency." He claims, what Europe must in the end concede, that most of our campaigns have been conducted according to the highest military principles. No one of the corps of the Army of the Potomac, or of the West, would have hesitated to meet, after 1863, on open ground, an equal number of the best-drilled German Concluding, General Sherman refers to the great "necessity for fostering a National Militia, and supporting military schools like that at West Point, which has proved of inestimable value to the nation, as General Washington predicted, and as every war in America during this century has de-

MAJOR GEO. B. DANBY, the depot quartermaste at Washington, and Captain Rodgers, in charge of the clothing division of the Quartermaster-General's office, were the first of the officers occupying outside quarters to move into the new part of the State War and Navy Department building. They took possession of their new quarters this week. The Quartermaster General, with his entire office force, will move in in the course of a few days. The majority of the other outside bureaus will be in by the middle of the month. An order issued Jan. 31 by Adjutant-General Drum gives directions as to the assignment of offices.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, with a view to the final determination of a contest begun over twenty years ago, and continuing to the present time, as to the lineal rank and order of promotion of certain captains of artillery, United States Army, includes in its report recommending the confirmation of Captain Haskin as major a communication of Captain Campbell protesting against nication of Captain Campbell protesting against the nomination, and a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting said communication to the com mittee, which fully concurs in the opinion and posi-tion of the Department in the matter. The Secre-tary says: "In the opinion of this Department the reopening of this subject, with the view of changing

the present rank or positions of the officers cond, would not be justified by eny or of the public interests. The principle that it is im-proper for an officer on the active list of the Army to hold a diplomatic appointment abroad and bis commission at the same time, is an eld one, and is now embodied in the laws. Beyond doubt General Kilpatrick's resignation of his Army commission should properly have been accepted in the first in-stance as of the date he accepted the civil office, and probably would have been had his first tender of it eived by the Department. The subsequent orrection and the resulting changes of date ns were made after due consideration and with the concurrence of the Senate; and, in the opinion of the Lieutenant General and of this De partment, the present positions of the officers are as they should be, and ought not to be disturbed."

AT the meeting of Line Officers recently held in Washington, the old committee resigned, and a new one was elected, with Comdr. Robley D. Evans as chairman, Lieut. Richard Rush as secretary, and Lieut. F. J. Milligan as treasurer. The other members of the committee are Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford, Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, Lieut. Sidney A. Stauuton, Ensign A. A. Ackerman, and Ensign V. O. Chase. The committee have issued a circular to the members of their corps, in which they state that they have been given discretion to look out for those matters about which there is no difference of opinion. Senate Bill No. 682, giving increased pay to medical officers is one of the things which they are to oppose. They were instructed to formulate a bill for the increase of the pay of the Line, and were to "push" the "30 years' retirement bill." An
assessment is made on all Line Officers for the purpose of defraying the expenses of legislation, and all members are requested to send their contributions to the treasurer, Lieut. Milligan, at the Navy Department.

The pay bill has not yet made its appearance in Congress, but a new pay table has been devised and is now going the rounds for the views of officers stationed away from Washington. The new ar-The new rengement proposes a material and yet reasonable morease for both sea and shore pay, and quite a decided decrease in waiting orders and leave pay. The pay of Ensigns is fixed at \$1,700 to \$1900 for sea duty, \$1,400 to \$1,600 for shore duty, and \$850 to \$950 for waiting orders or leave. Lieutenants (junior grade), \$2,300, 2,000, and \$1,150; Lieutenants, \$2,500 to \$2,900. \$2,200-\$2,600, \$1,250-\$1,450. Lieut. Commanders, \$3,500-\$3,700. \$3,100-\$3,300, \$1,750-\$1,850. Commanders, \$3,900-\$4,300, \$3,500-\$4,900, \$1,950-\$2,150. Captains, \$4,500-\$4,900, \$4,100-\$4,500, \$2,250-\$2,450. Commodores, \$5,500, \$5,000, \$2,750. Rear Admirals, \$6,000, \$5,500, \$3,000. The proposed bill further provides that all duty on board ship, sea-going or not, shall entitle the officer to sea pay, and that shore duty pay may be allowed for one month's leave or waiting orders in each year, said leave or waiting to mulative. Sick leave in cases recommen by medical boards is placed under the head of shore pay. Possibly further deliberations may result in a modification of this plan. Staff officers say that they will not oppose the increase of the pay of the Line, but they do object to cutting down W. O. pay. This they think places too much power in the bands of the officer making the details, as he can cut down an officer's pay at any-time, a thing that can otherwise only be done by ct of Congress or the sentence of a Court-martial.

MAJOR W. S. KING, Corps of Eugineers, U. S. A. nt of the Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point, in his annual report to the Chief ngineers, says with reference to the detail of artillery officers for torpedo instruction: "It was heretofore suggested that the quarters for officers were so badly crowded as to make it inconvenient nmodate more than four artillery officers. This difficulty is fortunately likely to be removed by the lst of November, as the double set of quar-ters are under contract to be completed by that time and the new class of Engineer officers numbers only two members, against six in the class just relieved. It will therefore be practicable to provide quarters for eight or ten artillery officers if that number is available for detail. It has been suggested that young officers in other arms of the Service might also be detailed for this course of instruction in case there are not enough artillery officers available, and this might be martly of trial, especially if such officers take an interest in the subject and de-

At the meeting held by the incorporators of the Nealy-Hare Torpedo Company, on 18th January, in Washington, it was decided to postpone definite notion towards putting the invention to the touch of actual experiment until some further details relating to perfecting the invention under the laws of York he will be the guest of Mr. Jo. Walker, of No. West Virginia have been account to. Mr. Newly 120 Hadison Avenue.

has found that saveral important points have be neglected up to the present time; so it is likely that nothing more will be done in the matter until the egal points involved have been completely covered .

THE House, January 19, passed a resolution as ng the invitation to take part in the international exhibition to be held at Melbourne, Australia, next og the invitation to take August, by appropriating \$50,000 to defray expenses The joint resolution was also introduced (H. Res. 83) accepting the invitation of the French Republic to take part in the International Exhibition in 1889. Mr. McAdoo stated that there was "a premeditated effort on the part of the jealous, monarchical governments of Europe whose thrones are menaced by he teachings and example to bring about a sort of international boycott of this French celebration.

THE final proof sheets of the index to the Army Register were corrected and sent to the Public Printer this week, and advance copies of the book are expected daily at the War Department.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A G. C. M. will meet at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., on Feb. 8. Detail: Major William Sinclair and Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Art.: Capt. Walter Reed, Asst. Surg.; Captains John C. Scantling and George S. Grimes, 2d Art.; 1st Lieutenant Medorem Crawford, Jr., 2nd 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 2d Art. 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 23, Div. Atl., Feb. 3.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major John H. Page, 11th Inf., Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 26, Div. Atl., Feb. 3.)

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The New York Commandery met at Delmoni o's on Wednesday evening, Col. Church, the junior vice-commander, presiding in the absence of Gen. Schofield and Capt. Erben. The zeorlemen whose names were mentioned last week were elected, also the following: For the lat class—Mr. William H. Beil (hereditary); Act. Ast. Payun. Louis Sands, late U.S. N.; Surz. Howard E. Gates, U.S. V.; Capt. Wm. Wallace Gilbert, late U.S. A.; Maj. Thos. Boudren, U.S. V.; ist Lt. James Lyon. U.S. V.; The committee appointed for the purpose reported that the New York Legislature had promptly passed and Gov. Hill had signed the act making the wearing of the badge or rosette of the Order by those not entitled to do so a misdemeanor. A resolution of thanks was passed to those who had secured the passage of the act, which is Chapter I. of the Laws of 1888. The new by-laws reported by a committee were adopted and in accordance with their provisions the chairman appointed the following committee to nominate officers for the next year: Col. Richd. F. O'Beirne, U.S. A.; Col. Peter S. Michie, U.S. A.; Capt. John H. Coster, U.S. Army: Capt. Chas. S. Norton, U.S. N.; Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U.S. N.; Arnon Vanderblit, late U.S. N.; Gen. H. L. Burnett, U.S. V.; Col. J. N. Swift, U.S. V.; Col. Calvin Gooddard, U.S. V. At the banquet a paper on the Mobile Bay fight was read by Major John C. Kinney, and brief appeches were made by Gon. Geo. H. Sharpe, Gen. Wager Swayne and Mr. Van Sieclen, Secretary of the Holland Society. The speeches were interspersed with songs by the Zethus Male Quartette—J. Elden Hale, C. Steele, F. Ayres and G. R. Reed. Nearly 300 members and guests were presented at the banquet, and were photographed as they sat by a new instantaneous process which requires but the four-teenth of a second for the process—a powerful light being furnished by a flash from a magnesium light. Among those attending were: Capt. E. B. Van Winkle. Recorder; Lleut. Loyali Farragut, Registrar; Pay unaster Geo. De F.

Ward, Capt. E. V. Gager, Gen. J. M. Hedges and Gen. Jos. C. Jackson.

At a meeting of the Michigan Commandery held at Detcoit. Feb. 1, Major H. B. Osborne and Lieut. C. H. Chope, U. S. V., were balloted for. After the business meeting Commandon H. F. Lyster read a paper entitled "My Recollections of the First Battle of Buil Run." Among those elected at the meeting of Jan. 4, was Capt. R. I. Eskridge, 231 U. S. Inf., of Fort Wayne.

At a meeting of the California Commandery to be held at San Francisco, Feb. 8, the following will be balloted for: Col. W. F. Drum and Major A. S. Kimball, U. S. A.; Major H. H. Maynard, U. S. V.; Capt. W. C. Bartlett, ad U. S. Inf.; Capt. G. W. Wells, Chapisin L. M. Nickerson, Lieut. W. J. Brown, Lieut. P. P. Balley, and Gen. J. F. Curtis, U. S. Vols.: Major J. A. Darling, U. S. A.; Capt. D. W. Pollock, 23d U. S. Inf.; Capt. J. P. Thoupson. 3d U. S. Infautry, and Mr. G. S. Nickerson. An interesting paper on War Heminiscences will be read at this meeting by Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. Army.

will be read at this meeting by Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. Army.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery held Feb. 1 the following were balloted for: Lieut. Col. E. R. Bowen, Lieut. W. M. B. Bail, Major J. B. Bowen, Lieut. W. Carnac, Capt, W. T. Davies, Col. S. B. Dick, Gen. P. Huey, Col. J. W. Hawley, Lieut. A. E. Hand, Lieut. Col. E. A. Irwin, and Capt. W. R. Jones, U. S. V.; Laeut. Col. D. W. Flagler, U. S. A.; J. P. Lindsay, formerly acting master, U. S. N.; Capt. H. F. Manges, Capt. J. R. Morris and Major T. B. Oakley, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. E. Schwartz, Capt. H. W. Shpley, Lieut. H. G. Taylor, U. S. V.; Chief Engr. G. H. White, U. S. N.; Major B. Wright, U. S. V.; W. H. Hellman, formerly Captain, 15th U. S. Inf.; Major E. T. Miller, P. A. Engr. J. M. Emanuel, U. S. N.; Smith, and Gen. W., B. Kinsey, U. S. V., and Mr. W. D. Neilson.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery at Mil-

COb. In Commandery at Milwau D. Neilson.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery at Milwaukes, February 4, Capt. J. L. Wheat. U. S. V., and W. A. Dawes, eldest son of the late Major W. J. Dawes, U. S. A., which ballotted for. The commandery returns thanks the Major G. White, U. S. Army, of St. Paul, Recorder of the Minnesota Commandery, for a copy of "Gimpses of the

Minesota Commandery, for a copy of "Glimpses of the Sation's Strungle."

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery at Indianspring Pub. 1 Capt. O. B. Gould, U. B. V., was balloted for
Jud, after the business meeting, a paper entitled "From
Yorkuwn to Williamsburg "was read by Col. R. C. Benton
I. S. V., "The commandery now numbers 185 members, and
in a flourishing condition. Capt. Frank Dillon Gerrenty
With J. S. Lof., has been transferred to this commandery
from California.

Train si co de co re is it pl th su co an you ha

On Jan. 50 the Court of Claims passed the following claims for longevity pay under the Mullan decision: Medical Inspector E. S. Bogert, Chief Enginee W. B. Brooks, F. C. Dade, Philip Inch, W. J. Landin and Thom Williamson.

TRAINING THE YACHTSMEN.

TRAINING THE YACHTSMEN.

The managers of the New York Navigation School have decided to organize a summer cruise for the training of yachtsmen. A 300-ton bark will be chartered and placed under the command of Capt. Howard Patterson, assisted by several officers, two of whom are ex officers of the Navy. She will be fitted throughout, as far as possible, like a man-of-war, and subjected as far as possible, like a man-of-war, and subjected as far as possible to the discipline of the Naval service.

Regular school hours will be arranged for, with lessons in marlinspike seamanship, bending, making, shortening and furling sail, steering, heaving the lend, tacking and wearing ship, hoisting or striking yards, etc. There will also be instruction in chart sailing, dead reckoning and finding the ship's position by solar, lunar and stellar observations; gunnery, small arm and broad-sword exercise, clearing ship for action, fire, quarters, abandoning ship, torpedo service, boat service and target practice; signaling by the International Code, and by the "distance" and semaphoric systems.

The general idea is to thoroughly prepare the cadets for passing a successful examination before the Naval Board, and thus entitle them to a naval reserve commission.

It is proposed that the training ship shall leave New York early in June and cruise through Long island Sound, touching at the various harbors along its coast, so as to give yachtsmen an opportunity to join or leave the ship, according to their business and family arrangements. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, an eff-shore cruise to Bermuda or some other foreign port will follow.

While on board, the yachtsmen will wear their club uniforms, except when at work aloft, when blue yachting jumpers will take the place of the brass-buttoned coats.

Though not a part of the programme as now mapped out, it is expected that the stay of the training ship in fashionable harbors will be the occasion of pleasant receptions and other social compliments. On Sundays and during c

the day, when the classes and drills are over, the ladies will be admitted on board and allowed to inspect the vessel.

Already over fifty prominent members of the New York, the Seawanhaka and the Corinthian Yacht clubs, says Capt. Patterson, have signified their intention of joining, among them being T. C. Zeraga, J. N. Winslow, R. L. Belknap, Commodore J. Cass Canfield, J. F. Tams, L. F. d'Oremieulx, J. C. Barron, Wm. Foulke, C. H. Leiland, Henry Marquand, A. B. Alley, S. B. Pomeroy, C. Smith Lee, W. A. W. Stewart, J. Leelle Cotton, W. H. Plummer, W. C. Hall, F. P. Osborn, E. L. Bush, C. A. Post and H. K. Bloodgood.

Applications to join the proposed course of instruction should be sent in writing, between this day and June 1, to Capt. Howard Patterson, principal of the New York Navigation School, and it is expected that each applicant will state the approximate length of time he intends to spend on board the training ship, and as nearly as possible at what time he expects to join the vessel.

The cadets will not be limited to New York yacht clubs, an invitation to join the training ship being extended to yachtsmen throughout the United States.

A charge of \$25 a week is expected to include everything.

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THE INFANTRY DIET OF CROW.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the Journal of Jan. 14 appears an article from a cavalry officer the gist of which is: "Does it seem to the Journal quite the fair thing that the cavalry, after suffering as it did through the reduction in 1870 of the infantry, should now, by the Manderson, Steele, and Wheeler bills, have no part in the benefits of an increase?" etc. The writer talks about cleaning the table of crow, and now wants turkey. The Register of 1871 shows that during 1870 seven lieutenants of cavalry were promoted to captains, while in the infantry there were no promotions at all, and to-day the sixty-second captain of infantry is senior to the senior captain of cavalry, and there are several cases of captains of infantry standing as low as 120 lineally in their corps, who, as first lieutenants, ranked the now senior captains of at least four cavalry regiments.

Talk of eating crow! The infantry ate crow to its fill in 1870, and ever since have been cating crow, with dog for a side dish, never oven getting a glimpse of the turkey which the cavalry have been glutting on for the past seventeen years, to the chagrin, as far as promotion goes, of both infantry and artillery arms of the Sorvice.

NEW GAME FOR ARMY POSTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I ronward a description of a "shuffle-board."
The game of shuffle is played a good deal in Chicago and is patronized by men of sedentary habits as affording a maximum of pleasure at a minimum of expense; the centra a same

and is patronized by men of sedentary habits as affording a maximum of pleasure at a minimum of expense: two cents a game.

A shuffle board is a sort of elevated bowling alley. There is a table 30 feet long, the top of which is polished and covered with white sand. Around the polished aurface there is a trench about two inches deep and two inches wide. Two players stand at one end of the table. Each has four playing weights. The weights are made of brass and are about the size and shape of an eight-ounce weight on a grocer's scales. A player takes a weight on a grocer's scales. A player takes a weight on a grocer's scales. A player takes a weight on a grocer's scales. A player takes a weight on a grocer's scales. A player takes a weight on a grocer's scales. A player takes a weight on the tench is drawn across the surface. If it falls in the trench is counts two points, providing that the second player does not send a weight closer to the end. If the weight balances on the edge of the end of the surface and remains there at the end of the inning it counts three points. If it is back of the balk-ine, and the second player does not send a weight beyond it, it counts one point. The two players alternate in shuffling their four weights. If the first weight remains on the board the second player tries to knock it off with his. Calculating the force with which be shuffles so as not to send his weight so far that it will slide into the trench. This contisties until each player has shuffled four weights. At the end

of the inning the player who has sent a weight nearest to the farthest end of the surface wins the inning, counting two points for each weight he had placed inside of the line and one point for each weight outside of it. If he gets a weight nearest the edge and his opponent is next nearest, the other weights do not count. There are 21 points in the game. It would be possible for a player to score 12 points in a single inning, but there is no such score on record.

points in a single inning, but there is no such score on record.

The captain of the Chicago base ball nine, Ansou, an all-round athlete, plays shuffle daily at his racquet court, and I must confess that I like the game myself. My reason, however, in sending enclosed to you is to introduce to the attention of company commanders and all others interested in affording soldiers recreation, a new game. When I first saw a shuffle-board, I thought of it, if I thought at all, very much as I did of the "bean bag" game, if you know what that is. I how know that a proper know ledge of either game is all that is required to make the amusement a beneficial and interesting one at many of our isolated military posts, where time hangs heavy and innocent amusements are few.

X. Y. Z.

THE LEAVENWORTH PRISON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Jou

THE LEAVENWORTH PRISON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I observe that in an editorial of Dec. 5 you praise the organization of the military prison as a manu facturing establishment. Though the prison board has no post nor company commander on it, and so knows little of the present organizations from which the prison is recruited, it possesses all the broad auricular avenues of the Honorable the secretary. Perhaps the board has a secretary. As the Army must learn to conform to the prison, why should the prison accord with Army discipline or instruction? How many can look forward to Leavenworth as a refuge in the day of trouble, though it is hoped none have enlisted so as to get there.

The restrictions upon personal ilberty are not found much more irksome to some than in the ranks, and the ubiquitous and much abused noncom, who is trying through all the hours of the day to keep one's head up, attention alert, arms pinloned to the sides, obelience prompt, and trying in all ways to make a soldler of one, is absent or otherwise employed, so an ex-recruit can breathe where one stands. Oh, the procrustean cruelty of those first six months in service! And the downy immaculateness of learning to make poor brooms or shoes in prison! Why, any one might expect to learn such things anywhere.

But when the Surgeon-General does not wish the brooms because better and cheaper can be got outside, and the soldier prefers shoes made elsewhere, for similar reasons, though transportation is thrown in Iree, and iron for stove-pipes are shipped there from the East, and the pipes in all their expensive bulkiness shipped back to David's Island; and the shoes are sent first formerly to Jeffersonville, and now to St. Louis, before shipped to where worn, etc., etc., the successful conductor's amanufacturing industry seems questionable. Everybody says the management is able and admirable, and maybe it will not do to add "questionable."

I have not the data, but it ought not to be difficult, with full data, to demonstrate how

REVENUE MARINE AND THE NAVY.

REVENUE MARINE AND THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The contemplated transfer of the Revenue Marine service to the Navy would give us a retired list and increased rank and social standing, with some advantage in dollars and cents, which would be a gross saving to the Treasury Dept. But one thing is certain: the officers of the Revenue Marine will have to abandon porty jealousies and heart-burnings and private interests, and unite in one common cause for the good of the Service as a whole, and not in park, before we can hope from Congress for any lexislation in our bebuil.

One practical reform would be a change in the methods of teaching on the revenue bark Chass. I have been and it is now, a great expense to the Treasury Dept. Sund that the results are not commensurate with the outlay is self-evident.

I see by your issue of Jaunary 7 that the Lieutenant is evidently acquainted with some of the forms and ceremonies of obtaining admission to the bark. His recommendations sound like a cadet; would be very good lift ware not for the fact that the wall acquainted with some of the first time, crowble and expense and course of study they purise for a naval officer, would be no more capable effer a further course of instruction on the Chass, which has shown a largar percentage of failure whan successes. The grade of 3d lieutenants has been short from 10 to 14 officers ever since the act of Congress that put the bark into commission went into effect, and are likely to remain so, unless some other means more adequate for the needs of the Revenue Marine are adopted, and the sooner the bester for the service.

The duties of the act and are likely to remain so, unless some other means more adequate for the needs of the Revenue Marine are sloped, and the sooner the bester for the service.

counter many hardships not known to the public at large, but are buried in the archives of the Treasury Dept. It has been traily stated that we take all the risks without adequate compensation to curselves if injured, or to our families it killed.

The Revenue Marine service antedates the Navy, and bas a record it may well be proud of. In times of peace it guards the commercial and mercantile interests of the country, and during the long cold months, from Dec. 1 to March 31, the cutters crusse for the nid and succor of vessels ou the coast in distress. It is called upon in time of war to take an active part with the Navy, and when peace is again proclaimed is relegated to civil life. It has no recognized standing. The officers have been recruited from the rank and dile of the merchant marine and volunteer Navy—and they are as good seamen taken as a class as can be produced. Why should not Congress pass a bill for the benefit of this corps of efficers that has stood the test of time and service.

THE CAVALRY ADMONISHED.

THE CAVALRY ADMONISHED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journat:

It does seem to me that it is about time to stop talking about how the envalry suffered by the reduction of 1870. These who talk so certainly do not know what the true facts are, or think your readers do not. The not for reduction of the infantry passed and was approved March 3, 1869, and the not stopping promotion in all branches (cavairy and artiflery) was approved July 15, 1879. During the periods above mentioned and while promotions were going on the cavairy had 76 promotions from lieut.-colonel to 1st lieutenant. In other words, promotion went on for 16 months in the cavairy after it was stopped in the infantry. The cavairy after it was stopped in the infantry. The cavairy lost by the reduction in accordance with the act of July 15, 1879, about 65 officers from various causes, and about the same number were assigned, so what did they lose? It is true some few lost rank but not enough to be talking about for 18 years. If the act of July 15 had not been passed, those they got rid of would have retained their places, instead of having a great many good officers who were assigned from the infantry.

INPANTEE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Prof. Mahan's standard work on fortifications which has been so long a text book at the Military Academy has undergone revision at the hands of the Professor's nuccessor, and supersir from the press of John Wiley and Sons as "Mahan's Permanent Fortifications," revised and enlarged by James Mercur. Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. Prof. Mercur has approached his task in a reverent apirit, omitting from the work of his old precent only wha's was obsolete, and substituting for it explanations and illustrations of the changes resulting from the use of improved weapons and methods. He has retained "Professor Mahan's clear, conceine, and comprehensive statements which are the results of the native ability, the education started in America, continued in France under Gen. Noiset, and completed by a lifelong study; and the rare experience mised in over forty years' service as assistant professor at the Military Academy." The det.is of the bactioned system, as worked out by Noiset, are omitted nure placed by fuller treatment of detached works associate the present day. The general conclusions so far as they can be summed up in a word, are that "oarth, iron or steel" must be aubstituted for stone; that a good carther parages be sumed up in a word, are that "oarth, iron or steel "must be substituted for stone; that a good carther parages, the present day. The general conclusions so far as they can be summed up in a word, are that "oarth, iron or steel "must be loaded under cover, and that King's dasappearing uncarriage makes this possible for the heaviest guns; the guns and the painted of the same color as the pampet or back small projectiles; on a commanding plateau of ample are the baktery may consist of a series of run pits which are expensed to these last will limit their use to heavy guns covering important points. For the main work of defence requires, besides guns and mortal, passive obstacles and submarine mines or torgotic the professor of these last will limit their use to heavy guns covering importan

practically impregnable by naval attack."

On the Ompompanoosic River, Vt., is located the vilings of Prest Mills, the seat of the factory of Thos. H. Chubb, which is devoted entirely to the manufacture of fishing rods and tackle. A very interesting description of the operations conducted there has been issued by Mr. Chubb, and it can be obtained by addressing him at Post Mills, Vt. A full catalogue is also given in the volume with prices and illustrated descriptions of rods, reels, inex, hooks, etc., in every variety, adapted to all possible fishing and suited to every variety of taste. Besides we have valuable treatises on various piscatorial subjects, viz: "The Rice of the Black Base," by Dr. James A. Honshali: "Trout Fishing," by A. N. Cheney; "Fish Lore," by Geo. P. Goff. A. M.: "Practical Trout Fishing," by Parson Murray; "Hints on Salmon Fishing" and a treatise on "Fish Hooks, their manufacture and preparation for anglers' ue," by John R. Barton. Altogether the pamphlet issued by Mr. Chubb is a most valuable vade mecum for the fisherman, showing him not only what he wants, but where he can get it and at what price.

snowing him not only what he wants, but where he can get it and at what price.

The catalogue of text books of Industrial Works of Messrs. John Wiley and Sons presents a notable collection of treatises on acientific and professional topics, arranged under subjects which include "Army and Navy." Bridges, Roofs, etc., Engineering, Materias of Engineering Shipbuilding, Steam Engines, Tables for Engineers, Ventilation, and fifteen other subjects besides medical works; text books for Theological Seminaries, Greek, Hebsew and Latin, and miscellaneous publications, including the works of John Roskin-fifty in all. The new books announced as in preparation include a work on photography applied to surveying by Lieut. Henry A. Reed, U. S. Army, Noiss on the hydraulic remutance of various building materials by Q. A. Gillmore, Ph. D.; Essments of Trigonometry by Henry H. Ludlow, U. S. A.

We are indebted to the Hon, Anson G. McCook, clerk of the Schuis, for a copy of Vol. M. Series I. Furt I., of the Official Resords of the Union, and Confederate Armies. This volutes contains an account of operations from Nov. I., 1862, to Jan. 20, 1862, in Hentucky, Middle and East Tennesce, North Alabama and Southwest Virginia.

THE STATE TROOPS.

AUTUMNAL MANCEUVERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

AUTUMNAL MANGUVEES, as suggested by Lieut. Whistler in the Army and Naval Journal of Aug. 6, are, I fear, impracticable for the National Guard. though I regret to say so, for a great many good officers seem to recommend them, and I think I should enjoy them greatly.

Autumbal manocuvres as conducted by European armies are a valuable exercise in mobilization and a relief to officers and men who have been long confined in barracks and at routine duty. During the late War the soldiers who had been long in quarters were glad to march, but for the National Guard, who have only a few days in the year for the study and practice of a soldier's duties, the manocuvres do not seem to be the most judicious expenditure of time and treasure. We know before trying it that it would take so long to form 10,000 men in line, as the Lieutenant suggests, that some quicker way must be found to learn its length than by making experiment.

the Lieutenant suggests, that some quicker way must be found to learn its length than by making experiment.

The average National Guard man knows more of the length of the line, and how to use a spade, than he does of skirmish drill or guard duty. To a man from an office or a counting-room previous physical exercise would be necessary before he could do a reasonable day's marching or digging. To make what he could do the first few days out, without injury to himself, a test of what he could do after several days of physical exercise would mislead rather than inform any one. What men could easily do after a few days roughing it, would send a large number to the hospital the first day if attempted immediately on entering camp.

So few large movements can be executed in a week by large bodies of men, that such an experiment would result in a feeling, when the movements were all over, that but little had been accomplished.

Only a few of the officers could see what was being done. Men in a procession do not see it. Many an

plished.

Only a few of the officers could see what was being don't actional Guard man has marched as a part of 10,000 men, and was well aware while doing so that he enew but little of what the rest were doing. Such large movements cannot be explained to the officers and men of the companies, and unless explained but little would be learned by them.

In the National Guard the officers whose duty it might be to form and march a column of 10,000 men could do it in a far more creditable manner than the troops of the command could execute the battalion drill. Duties of outposts are apt to be neglected. They should be practically taught, but it is not necessary to have more than the troops of one State together to do it.

It is very desirable to have as many troops camp together as possible so that the different companies and regiments can see each other drill, and so that large formations can be seen. This would not require much time, for a brigade or a division could quickly form on its own color line. All the National Guard of a State should go into camp at the same time and into the same camp and under one commander. If they could camp in the same field with a camp of Revulars, as was done at Vera Cruz, Cal, last year, it would be very beneficial to the State troops. Almost all of good that could be accomplished by the proposed manneuvres of mixed troops ould be accomplished in this way and many objectionable features would be avoided.

The U. S. Constitution authorizes Congress to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining of the militia." This means that it may prescribe the rules, regulations and taofics under which this must be done. Congress can only prescribe the method, it cannot administer the law. In the national Constitution here is reserved "to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the mithia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress of the Union, suppress incurred the solution of the points involved. In this respect to the state, can be p

one commander, and many objectionable features

one commander, and many objectionable leatures would be avoided.

Army and Navy and National Guard officers in the vicinity of cities and stragetic points which we may possibly sometime have to defend might do well to form plans of attack and defence and discuss them in joint meetings and associations, carrying out as far as possible all the details of the movements, even to making maps based on actual surveys, if necessary, and making accurate calculations of the number of men and amount of time it would require for each movement. These things would be very interesting and profitable to the officers and would not weary the men or be very expensive.

Peoria, Ill.

James M. Rice.

THE NAVAL RESERVE BILLS.

S. 1441, INTRODUCED by Mr. Hale (by request) Jan. 16, is a copy of the bill to organize a Naval reserve, previously introduced by Mr. Whitthorne, the general features of which have been fully presented here. It is a bill of 14 sections and provides—

eral features of which have been fully presented here. It is a bill of 14 sections and provides—

First—For the enrolment and classification of the population which shall be called upon to render Naval instead of Army service in time of war.

Second—For organizing from the population thus enrolled commands of volunteers who will be trained to the use of naval weapons, the gun, rifle, the torpedo, torpedo boat, and to life on board men-of-war.

Third—For securing and retaining the services of seamen (officers and men), engineers and firemen from the mercantile marine and yachts for time of war or other emergency.

Fourth—For encouraging the building of fast private steamers and securing their ready conversion into armed cruisers in time of war.

Fifth—For the promotion of seamanship, navigation and habits of discipline by authorisin—the detail of officers to nautical school ships for purposes of instruction and driil.

The number of men which it is estimated might be enrolled in the Naval militia (unorganized) is about 300,000. By taking the percentages of the organized (Army) militia or Navional Guerds, and applying these to the case of the Naval militia it is estimated that upward of 15,600 men might be organized and trained as an effective reserve.

In the pavigating Naval reserve there would not probably be more than 1,200 petty officers and men and about 200 officers.

Sec. 9 of the bill provides that the personnel of the life saving service, the lighthouse service, the revenue marine and the coast signal service may be enrolled in the Naval reserve and receive such annual instruction in naval warfare as the President may presoribe.

The personnel of these services, already under pay, could furnish a contingent of about 3,400 men.

instruction in naval warfare as the President may presorabe.

The personnel of these services, already under pay, could furnish a contingent of about 3,400 men, who have acquired the habit of discipline and who might be trained to the use of naval weapons at slight additional expensee. These different classes of reserves them would furnish, in round numbers, 20,000 men for the Naval reserves to man the fleet and coast defence vessels, torpedo boats, etc.

Under the present condition of the mercantile marine the annual mileage compensation proposed by Mr. Whitthorne would amount to about \$300,000.

The bill, while granting the States authority to organize naval militia if they are so disposed, also gives ample provision for a Regular National Volunteer Naval Reserve under the direct control of the General Government. Naval officers are well satisfied with the bill as a whole, and think grent credit due to its originators.

SHAM INSPECTIONS.

SHAM INSPECTIONS.

In a recent issue of the Australian Naval and Military Gazette, we note the following on the subject of Inspecting Officers' criticisms on parade (which will apply equally well to some of our own militia inspections): "We think inspecting Officers in this country err, if anything, on the side of too great consideration for the feelings of the men whom they inspect. They are generally very liberal in praise, if there is any possible excuse for it; and even if faults are most flagrant, and neglect of duty and study most apparent, their remarks are couched in the very gentlest language, and every caretaken to hurt as little as possible the feelings of the most sensitive of their hearers. Sometimes, nevertheless, there are found both officers and men who are dissatisfied with the remarks of Inspecting Officers. Now a soldier should not be so very thinskinned, and should not have feelings so tender that a blunt soldierly reproof should cause him pain. If the reproof is merited, then he should be careful not to merit it again; if it is unmerited, he should show his high sense of discipline and soldierly training by bearing it in silence. Indeed we have thought that men must get weary of the almost constant flattery they receive from some Inspecting Officers, and must sigh for a little wholesome 'breeze' now and then."

CLASSES FOR RECRUITS.

CLASSES FOR RECRUITS.

The Army and Navy Journal has long advocated the establishment of recruit classes in the National Guard where the new comers could be kept until they were fully qualified to drill with their companies, and this practice is now in vogue generally through the New York National Guard and in some other States. To such organizations, however, as do not follow this rule, we recommend the following remarks on the subject from the Boston Sunday Herald: "It is high time that every regimental commander in this State took means to abolish the omnipresent 'recruit' in the ranks of the company or battalion, and insisted upon form ing a regular recruit class, into which every recruit must enter, and out of which none should graduate until he is thoroughly grounded in the simple, but important, duties of a soldier. This class should be under the charge of the best tactical officer in the command, and he should be held accountable for the knowledge possessed by the men whom he may certify to company commanders. While, it will be impossible to carry out the idea of a regimental recruit class until regimental armories are furnished, still it can be carried out in single companies nearly as effectively. Once established, the system would be found so valuable that it would never be dispensed with. Under the present system old menmen who have worked hard to gain proficiency in the manual of arms and the general knowledge of the duties of a soldier—and themselves continually handicapped by the presence in the company's ranks of recent comers, who bother and disgust

them, until, tired of the continual kindergarten, they leave the service just at the time when their presence is invaluable.

TO SELL CREEDMOOR.

TO SELL CREEDMOOR.

A RILL is before the N. Y. Logislature transferring the title of Creedmoor to the State. The N. R. A. finds that the usefulness of the range will be greatly impaired and, perhaps, the shooting by the National Guard upon it will be entirely stopped unless it can purchase that portion of the range which it has bitherto leased from the Poppenheusen estate, and can also acquire the property in the rear, which, it is claimed, is damaged by the shooting. The association has no money to make these purchases, and cannot obtain the sum by private subscription—in fact, does not think it right, as the land is needed for the troops of the State, to ask private individuals to pay for it.

The N. R. A. proposes in short to give to the State 70 acres of ground which it owns absolutely, with a hotel upon it and all factures, which together cost over \$60,000. For this the association only asks that the State shall acquire the land referred to as necessary for the use of the National Guard, and which will permit it to hold its annual meeting on the grounds during ten days in each year. In explaining this Gen, Wingate sai-1:

"Creedmoor is practically finding itself in the same position as Wimbledon is in Great Britain. It is generally understood that the great English range must be closed, probably during the present year, as the property around it has become so settled that rifle practice can no longer be safely indulged in. Throughout Great Britain it is a matter of regret that the government did not acquire that property years ago; it is now probably too late.

"There is no more reason way the National Rifle Association should own the Creedmoor range than that a private individual should own the Creedmoor range than that a private individual should own the Creedmoor range than that a private individual should own the Creedmoor range than that a private individual should own the Creedmoor range than that a private individual should own the Creedmoor range than that a private individual should own the Creedm

COMPANY DRILLS IN THE N. Y. GUARD.

COMPANY DRILLS IN THE N. Y. GUARD.

Under this heading it is our invention to publish, from time to time, a brief criticism on the individual companies of the Guard, and in turn every company will be criticized. Co. C. 60th Regiment, Capt. D. C. McCarthy, drilled on Monday, Jan. 30, under the command of the junior officers, 16 files front. The serveant ordered the ranks to be opened for inspection, but he should not lay his piece on the floor while he is inspecting the company. In marching in column of fours the rear rank marched too close, and in no movement did the rear rank keep the proper distance, and the file closers did not know where to march and failed to keep proper alignment. They should follow their respective fours. The instructor gave the preparato y command in too low a tone, and at the command halt the ranks were all too close. Only a few movements were attempted, principally on right (or left) into line and left front into line. They were executed many times. Although the instructor gave the command right (or left) dress, with few exceptions, he did not give the word front. The wheelings were not well done and no attention was paid to the guides. The instructor was ohanged and the command went through the manual of arms. It was very poorly executed. Some of the men did not attempt to go through the motions, and in the order they came down as they oleased. Evidently some of them were never in the squad or left it too soon. The frings were bud. The instructor gave improper commands and the men did not steep off at the proper command. The instructor should examine the pieces before going through the loadings and firings. This was neglected. The rear rank idid not step off with the right foot, and in the oblique firing the rear rank did not step off at the proper command. The instructor after the command fire ordered the men to recover instead of the command load, and be should not give the command to the front rank to fire before the rear rank idid not step off at the proper command. The instructo

Seventh New York .- Col. Emmons Clark

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 26, the first battalion drill of the season, for this regiment, took place. Of course, the salieries were well filled despite the bitter cold, a Minnesota bilizzard would not keep New Yorkers from the armory, on such an occasion, and when the line was formed with ten companies of 22 flies each, the scene was very brilliant.

The drill was all that could be expected under the conditions. It was the first for several months, and the number of men in lioe was far beyond what could be handled readily in the limits of any drill room. The movements executed were, therefore, rather monotonous and decidedly simple, but they served their purpose, which was to prepare the command for review next week, and they also showed very clearly the splendid condition of the regiment, and its remarkable proficiency in the school of the company.

During much of the evening the men were marching in column of fours, and it was a pleasure to see the neatness and precision of the dress and the thoroughly military manner in which men in ranks and file closers carried themselves and their pieces and kept their eyes to the front. Much of the acknowledged pre-eminence of the 7th is due to the careful attention paid by the men when in ranks, and this in its turn, results from good discipline.

But few movements were executed, the instruction being mainly conflaed to forming columns of companies and divisions, from column of fours, marching. This was admirably done, but in forming column of fours from close column of divisions in several instances the chiefs of divisions gave the command "Right forward, fours right, march," too soon, thus causing the leading fours to mark time, momentarily, but enough to mar the precision of the movement.

Column of companies at full distance was closed on the seventh company in beautiful style, and the column then marched as in review, in faultiess shape.

Close column of divisions was moved up and down the drill room very bandsomely, the fong f

Twelfth New York .- Col. J. H. Jones.

CONSUDERABLE disappointment is felt by the members of the 12th Regiment on the fact that their rifle range cannot be used. This is a very important matter and should have been remedied ere this. The regiment has now occupied its due building close on a year, and was supposed to be fully equipped with all necessities. Especial attention was bestowed on the rifle range, which is a subterranean gallery, nicely arvanged so far as the outfit and general plan is converted. The difficulty it seems lies with the smoke from the rifler, which, instead of sevenjng up along the tunnel or

flue provided for this purpose, remains in the gallery, and is so dense that it is impossible to remain in the gallery or shoot properly. Mr. F. A. Ware, the architect, was to have remedied this difficulty, but is evidently taking bis time about it. As the 12th Regiment has always been well to the fore in rifle practice, the delay in not having the rifle range in order is growing monotonous. It is a matter that should receive prompt attention.

Eighth New York .- Col. Geo. D. Scott.

Eighth New York,—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

THE review of the 8th Regiment took place on Tuesday, Jan. 3l. There were 8 commands of 8 files formed for dress parade. The formation was good, and the regiment went through the manual of arms and all the mistakes were corrected by Col. Scott. The parade was dismissed and reformed for review under the command of Lieut. Col. Schilling. The regiment possed in review before the reviewing officer, Col. Scott. Owing to the limited space the command was too crowded and the march too contracted. The company had 12 files when it should have been 8. The salutes were fair. The regiment was afterward addressed by Col. Scott, who congratulated them on the good news that contracts for their new home would now be made, and that the regiment would snow be out of their troubles and disappointments. He orged every man to work for the interest of the regiment, and also to recruit slow; that what be wanted a regiment that any member could have his freads to join and it would some prove a success. Addresses were also made by Geo. Brownell, of Brooklyn, and by Col. Gaylor, of the 47th kegt, who came to congratulate the G. O. M. (Col. Scott) on bis work for years to get a new armory, and that the 8th Regt, would soon be on the road to success of the old time 8th.

MILITIA ITEMS.

MILITIA ITEMS.

The statement that the 22d N. Y. had applied for the State uniform has made quite a number of its members unhappy. There is no reason why they should be dieturbed, bowever, as the State uniform—while admitting of improvement—is a good, serviceable dress. It is not as showy on a bail room floor as the white nondescript, but it look soldierly and this is what the young men in the National Guari should endeavor to aspire to.

The Armory Board on Jan. 30 opened 30 bids for the armory of the 8th Regt. which is to be located with its front on Lexington avenue and extend from 80th to 9ist streets. The contract was awarded to Isaac A. Hopper. who bid \$224,400, \$1.670 below that of any other. It was decided to renew for one year the leases of the present armories of the 1st fastery and 9th and 22d Regts.

The 7ist Regt, held a bop and concert at their armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 28, and despite the extreme cold weather there was a large number of guesta present. Bandmaster Mezsacapo of the regiment of guesta present. Bandmaster there was a large number of guesta present. Bandmaster these one of the state of guesta present, including the colorel, and there were also present nany well-known officers from other regiments and a number of specially invited prominent civilians. The affair was a very successful one.

The 23d N. Y. had a dress parade, review, followed by a

Nearly all the officers of the regress were play present many well-ing the colonel, and there were also present many well-incown officers from other regrissents and a number of specially invited prominent civilians. The affair was a very successful one.

The 28d N. Y. had a dress parade, review, followed by a concert and ball on Saturday evening, Jan. 21. The regiment turned out 10 commands of 20 files each. Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, accompanied by Col. J. N. Partridge, reviewed the regiment, who presented a fine appearance and won favorable comment for their steadiness. At the conclusion of the review the concert and ball followed. It was an excremely cold day but despite this fact the armory was composed of Commissary Richard Oliver, Surgeon Wm. E. Spencer, Capt. H. C. Everdeil and Lieuts. G. F. Hamiin and C. R. Silman.

The field and staff, non-commissioned staff and several companies of the 28d N. Y. have been assigned the following nights for affeltery rifle practice at the armory under the suncervision of Capt. Macomber, L. R. P., viz.: Field and staff and non-com, staff. Mondays, Feb. Sand 29, and March 5 and 19; Co. B., Weitnesdoys, Feb. 8 and 29, and March 5 and 19; Co. B., Weitnesdoys, Feb. 8 and 29, and March 5 and 19; Co. B., Weitnesdoys, Feb. 8 and 29, and March 5 and 19; Co. B., Weitnesdoys, Feb. 8, March 1, 15, 29.

Co. B. 31 Regiment, Kentucky, has received 48 stands of Springfield rifles from the arsensi at Springfield, Their uniforms and other barapheralia will arrive this week. The company is now drilling at Newport Barracks.

The 28 Birsade Signal Conr. S. G. F. Bis. N. Y., will shortly give an exhibition of signalling. A number of prominent military men and other barapheralia will arrive this week. The company is now drilling at Newport Barracks.

The 28 Birsade Signal Conr. S. G. G. H. 18th N. Y., who was assistered during the trouble in the company about a year and half ago, while Capt. Kretschmar was in command, has been appointed adjutant of the regiment by Col. David E. Austen. So muc

entertaining the Honorable Artillery of London in May next which is likely to result in the withdrawal from membership of a considerable number of the members. It is understood that the gentlemen who represented the Ancient and Honorables in Eagland last summer paid their own expenses. All were well off, and spent from \$1,000 to \$1,500 apiece in London is maintaining the honor of the Boston organization. They believe that the committee which understook to entertain the Englishmen in return should do as they did last summer—foot their own bills.

The National Lancers, Boston, will hold a military lever, Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, 1888, at the conupany armory. Committee, Capt. I. H. Allard, Lieuts. R. B. Wadsworth and A. D. Nichols. Reception Committee, Majors T. J. Pierce, A. Dearbora, L. Slade and H. G. Kemp; Captains H. D. Andrews. B. W. Dean, G. E. Richardson, C. C. Emery, G. S. Holt, C. F. Thurston.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTIOUT.

THE following officers are ordered to appear before the Examining Board:

Ist Begiment.—Ist Lieut. Louis B. Hubbard; 2d Lieuts. Thomas J. Quish and Chas. W. Newton.

2d Regiment.—Ist Lieut. Chas. B. Munger, Asst. Surg.; Capts. Lucien F. Burpee, Timothy F. Callahan and Charles B. Bowen; Ist Lieuts. Charles L. Stocking, Michael Creed, Frederick T. Ward and Daniel E. Fitzpatrick; 2d Lieuts. Hobert E. Hall, James J. Kennedy, Robert W. Isbell, and Patrick Halpin.

3d Begiment.—Capt. Thomas H. Allen, I. R. P.; Ist Lieuts. Hiram W. Hubbard, Signal Officer; Capts. Michael J. Roach and John Armstrong; Ist Lieut, Kent A. Darbie; 2d Lieuts. Edward R. May, M. Wilson Dark, and Henry E. Burton.

4th Regiment.—2d Lieut. George T. Jeweil.

THE Directors of the Inter-State Drill and Recampment at Ausien to be held May 14 to 19 on the occasion of the dedication of the new State Capitol. have closed a contract for the attendance of Glimore's celebrated band.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

ADJUTANT C. Z. RILEY, 1st Regiment, desirous to enter the Regular Service, has a petition, numerously signed, asking his appointment as 2d lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

THE CANTEEN.

The regular monthly meeting of the Canteen will be held at Mazzetti's, No. 8676th avenue, corner of 49th street, on Saturday evening, Feb. 11, at 6 o'clock. Rev. William B. Frisby, Chaplain, Eth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., will read a paper entitled "Military Education in Schools." After the reading of the paper the following resolution will be offered:

Resolved, That the Canteen recommends the adoption of the three battalion formation for the Infantry of the U.S. Army and of the National Guarde of the States.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

In the case of Horace E, Mullan v. The United States (C. C., No. 14603) the court dismissed the petition of the claimant, as already announced. At the time of his trail on the flagship Richmond at Hong Kong, in May, 1888, the petitioner objected to the court on the ground that five of its members were his juniors. He now alleges "that the organization of the Court-martial was lilegal and all its proceedings void; that, therefore, he is still a commander in the Navy, and entitled to pay."

"It is not denied that the question of possible injury to the Service, by a different composition of the court, was considered and passed upon by the officer authorized so to do; but it is contended that he erred in his conclusion, and that this court has power to correct the error by setting aside all the proceedings thereunder as null and void."

The claim is denied, and it is held that the discretion exercised by the officer ordering the court cannot be reviewed, as he is the sole judge as to the exigency requiring the detail of junior officers to try a senior. The Court, in conclusion says:

"Other questions were raised by the defendants and elaborately discussed by connsel on both sides, but as the court holds that the Court-martial was lawfully organized and the claimant legally dismissed from the Service's is unnecessary to consider them. The petition of the claimant will be dismissed."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Veteran.—The case of retired soldiers' allowances in the Court of Claims has not yet been reached and may not be for a month or two yet.

D. H. C. asks: In pitching tents which way should the heads of the tent pins incline, from or to the tents ANS.—From the tents.

W. V. H.—We do not carry information.

w. V. H.—We do not give information by letter except in very special cases. Inquiries upon military subjects are replied to in the column headed "Answers to Correspondents," for which there is no charge.

J. P. C. asks: Would military service under an assumed name, the soldier having a certificate of service in lieu of regular discharge, count in an application for retirement under existing laws? ANS.—Certainly, if the service is properly proven.

is properly proven.

J. T. B. asks: What becomes of the fines imposed by Courts-martial? ANS.—Sec. 4818, Rev. stat., provides that all stoppages or fines adjudged against soldiers by sentence of Courts-martial over and above any amount that may be due for the reimbursement of the Government or of individuals shall be appropriated to the support of the Soldiers' Home.

Co. C., 6th N. Y., holds its ball at the armory on Feb. 10.
The 14th N. Y. will have a Creedmoor reception, Feb. 13, at the armory.
Co. B., 71st N. Y., has postponed its ball until April 5, they being unable to secure the hall before that date.
Cos. B., 14th N. Y., and B.47th N. Y., will have a joint drill, review and reception at the 14th N. Y. armory on March 7.
The usual Feb. 2d reception of the 2d Bettery, N. Y., will be postponed until the battery gets into its new armory, when a reception and house-warming will be held.
E. Major Heywood C. Brown has been commissioned in spector of rifle practice, 23d N. Y. Addt. E. W. Burd has been placed on the supernumerant few. T. W. Sillocet and Col. Farth. 3d received his commission as adjutant, vice Burd, recipred, and was sworn in the same uight.
The annual ball of Co. E. 9th N. Y. took place on Monday evening at Nilsson Hall. After an overture by the orchestra, order to "fall in "for the grand march was given, and was led by Sergt. W. J. Duna.
Co. F. 7th N. Y., will hold its ministrel entertainment at Chickering Hall, N. Y. City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 10.
The earnu Cops will hold their annual ball at Everett Hall, New York City, ob Monday, Feb. 39.
A competitive drill and reception of Co, D. 12th N. Y., will be given at the armory, did street and 6th avenue, weden and well as the command of 1st Sergoant Selter. A reception will follow the drill.

Everett Hall, New York City, ob Monday, Feb. 39.
A competitive drill in old we have a drill by the members of Co. D. Also a drill by the bayonet selter. A reception will follow the drill.

A family difficulty is reported to have arisen in the Ancient and Honorabie Artillery over the question of expenses for the Army and deserts again from the Army and deserts again f

and C claims that A can only be tried for descrition from the U. S. Marine Corps. Who is right? Ans.—B is right. The descrier in question, if first captured by military authority, may either be tried for his descrition from the Army, or may be delivered up to the naval authorities for trial for his descrition from the Masine Corps. If first captured by the Navy, he could be tried by a Naval Couri-marcial first, and would remain habit to a military trial afterwards. But unless acquitted by the naval court, it is not probable that his itability to a subsequent trial by military authority could be enforced.

enforced.

C. J. B. inquires: Was there ever an order issued from Headquarters State of New York making the step of the pivot man on a movable pivot II notes in common and quick time and 18 inches in doubte time, or has there been any change from the tactics except the one making the pivot step 10 and 12 inches, in counsection with G. O. 54, H. Q. A., June 20, 1864. Sees, 43 and 44 of "Official Decisions on Tactics and other Points," Feb. 5, 1887; Ass.—No such order has been issued since the adoption of the present system of tactics, and the length of the step therein directed is the same in all cases, as was prescribed in the U. S. Infantry Tactics of 1861, except as changed by the G. O. 54, to which you reter. G. O. No. 94, H. Q. A., makes the step in close column 15 and 18 innies.

Volunteer asks: 1. In what position does a 1st sergeant hold his piece when calling the roll? Ass.—There is no decision on this point and the tactics are slicer also. At West Point, and generally in the Regular Service, the lat Sergeant holds his piece at "carry arms." and calls the roll from memory. In most militin commands he uses a book and cannot therefore hold his piece at "carry arms." One soldierlike method of holding the piece while his hands are engaged with the roll is as proper as another.

In forming company for ceremonies when does the lat sergeant fix his own bayonet? Ans.—At the same time that the company does.

the company does.

3. Where does the commander of a detail stand when he gives the command "rear open order" at brigade guard mounting? Aws.—He should stand evactly as is provided for the sery-ant in command of a detail from a company and as laid down in par. 318 of the factice, that is, facing the staff who marks the line at a distance from him equal to or a little greater than the front of his detachment.

Subscriber asks: 1. Before passing the guard in review, where should the sergeant in command of the guard place himself at the command of the adjutant, "right wheel"? Aws.—If the wheel is by platoons, two yards in front of the centre of the guard.

2. Does he face toward the guard of from it? Ans.—He

2. Does he face toward the guard or from it? Ans.—He should face to the front, as he is not charged with superintending the wheel.

3. At the command "march" does be take his place at the point where the left of the Guard is to restata "quick time" or "doublettme"? ANS.—"Double time" is not prescribed. Par. 255 sluppy requires him to hasten to the point mentioned.

4. Does he move backward or forward? Ans.—He moves

forward.

5. Par. 433, Upton's Intantry Tactics, does the captain move by the shortest line to the point where the left of his company is to rest at a "quick time" or a "double time"? Ars.—He should keep step with his men and therefore moves in "quick time."

Ass.—He should keep step with his men and therefore moves in "quick time."

4. Boes he move forward or backward? Ass.—The captain is specifically required to superincend the wheel, which he can only do by moving backward.

Cavalry asks whether the cavalry of the following armies are armed with the pistol, viz. English, French, Italian, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian? Ass.—In the English cavalry, warrant officers, staff sergeants, troop ergreantmajors, farriers, and frum, eters are armed with the revolver and five if rounds per annum for practice, 6 right and 6 left banded. The Colifs and Adsun's are being superseded by the self-extracting Enfield. In the infantry warrant officers and staff sergeants wear them. In France officers, arguments, and drivers of trains are armed and trained with the revolver. In Italy the officers, non-com officers, and some of the troopers are armed with the Liege revolver. All Austrian officers on active service have to provide themselves with the Austrian regulation revolver; non-commissioned officers of cavalry, of artiflery, of trains, of figures, and about 70 men per squadron of Langer regiments are supplied by the government with revolvers in peace time. They are badly fluished weapons and many accidents result from the hammers flying off in practice. All Prussian officers, and in the cavalry non-commonwest from the hammers flying off in practice. All Prussian officers, and in the cavalry non-commonwest from the hammers flying off in practice. All Prussian officers, and in the cavalry non-commonwest from the hammers flying off in practice. All Prussian officers, and artillery as well all ranks, except privates of transports, are armed with the Smith and Wesson, cal. 42, and trulned to depend upon it to a considerable extent. In the Russian infantry all officers, sergeant-majors, drummers, buglers, non-com. officers of transports and cierks are armed with it.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE French Admiralty has determined, so we are told, to establish a pigeon service between the vari-ous naval ports in the Mediterranean and the Chan-nel.

nel.

A SOLDIER servant of Sir Lowry Cole, having been asked by his master respecting the date of some incident, replied: "Yer hanner! It was jist afore the peace broke out on us."

DURING the year 1887 the French War Office was presided over by three different ministers and the navy was controlled by three different oblefs. Gen. Ferron succeeded Boulanger and put his predecessor under arrest and himself was followed by General Logerot, who is already anxious to resign. In the naval office we had Admiral Aube, M. Barby and M. de Mahy, who has justretired.

On New You's day the French Army received 386

naval office we had Admiral Aube, M. Barby and M. de Mahy, who has just retired.

On New Year's day the French Army received 386 decorations of the Legion of Honor and the navy 84. While the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, etc., are gradually being driven out of the civil hospitals, Sœur Marie of the military hospital of Val de Grace, in Paris, has been decorated for 54 years' service, and Nère Marie Virginie for 25 years' service, and Nère Marie Virginie for 25 years' service, and Nère Marie Virginie for 25 years' spent in the hospitals in China, Cochin China and Japan, amid cholera, fever and small pox patients.

The 'Italian Minister of Marine has assigned 28,000,000 ir. for the fitting out and construction of men-of-war. The first class vessels Morosin, Doria and King Umberto, and the second class, Montecollo, Monzambano, Confidenza, Volturno and Curtalona, are to be fitted out. Two vessels of the first class, Sicilia and Sardegna, and two armor plated second class, are to be commenced: also four terpedo cruisers, two seagoing torpedo boats and some smaller vessels. There will be put on the stocks immediately an armor plated, vessel of the second class, four torpedo cruisers, several despatch boats, torpedo boats and minor vessels. Four million fraucs are set apart for the fortifications at Maddalena, and the navy will be increased to the number of 14,267 men.

The German Government has decided to make a radical change in the transport of the ammunition in war time. Each company is to receive a light ammunition wagon, and the heavy battalion wagons are to be abolished.

are to be abolished.

It is said that the railway station which the Russians are going to construct at Bokhara will be finished in five months. Iron pillars and beams and other building materials are arriving from Samarcand packed on camels and horses, and materials are also arriving for the building of a bridge across the Oxus at the Hari crossing.

A DESPATCH received in Rome from Massowah states that 35,000 mounted troops belonging to the Gallas tribe, and 30,000 or 40,000 foot soldiers, are concentrated at Gura. The Negus is reported to be at Adowah. The despatch adds that the Abyssinians at Ghinds are cutting down the trees along the road in order that they may be betterable to perceive the approach of an Italian force, and thus guard against a surprise.

The defence of Constantingula is a surprise.

other building materials are arriving from Samarcand packed on camels and horses, and materials are
also arriving for the building of a bridge across the
Oxus at the Hari crossing.

Type years ago a European could have set out
from Suskim and have journeyed across the desert
to Berber, or in any other direction, without meeting the smallest trouble from the Arab tribes; today, neither European nor Rgyptian could venture
out on half a day's journey without an army at his
back. Such is the result of British rule in Egypt.

Accompose to a Munich letter the German grand headquarters staff has quite abandoned the intention of substituting the Mauser by the reduced calibre rifle. The Ambers small arms factory, which for twelve months past has been turning out the large bore weapon, but where the manufacture, by order, had been stopped since August, has now commenced working full time, as 35,000 Mausers will have to be delivered by the middle of February.

The preamble of the new German Military Service Bill says: "The German Army is composed of men whose liability to serve in the active army extends over 12 years, whereas in the Russian Army the period is 15 and in the French Army 20 years. Besides this, it has to be considered that the geographical position of Germany exposes her to attacks from powerful armies on two fronts simultaneously. In face of this threatening danger, Germany lacks a firm foundation for her existence and develop-



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at. Her security lies in her strength. This should treater than it is at present, and an end must be to the present unstable condition of things."

THE Russian Budget for 1886 estimates the ordinary receipts at \$51.767.638 roubles, and the expenditure at \$51,242,423 roubles, showing a surplus of more than 500,000 roubles. The extraordinary revenue is estimated at \$3,724.896 roubles, and the expenditure at \$4,250,100 roubles.

EUROPE's most substantial item of interest lately has been the new army bill which has passed its second reading in the German Reichstag. Everybody was surprised to learn that it increases the strength of the army by 700,000 men, and that the initial cost of putting the change into effect, not considering the subsequent annual expense, will be \$70,000,000.

\$70,000,000.

The comparative statement of the chest measurements of the non-commissioned officers and menserving in the British Army on Jan. 1 in each year from 1876-64, shows that, whereas in 1875 there were 213 men measuring 39 inches to 40, and in 1876 232 men, the number in 1877 fell to 67, and in 1885 it had fallen to 59, and in 1886 to 52. The number measuring over 40 inches around the chest was 39 in 1837, 37 in 1886, and 32 in 1886. Between 1877 and 1886 the highest number reached was 43.

Some important ballistic trials have been lately made at the Bourges artillery ranges, with projectiles of a new fount of steel (acier chrome), said to have been ordered by the British Government. A metal plate planted some kilometres distant from the gun was split into two halves, whilst the iron frame support was riven, and recoiled nearly tennches to the rear. The shot also traversed a mantling of hemp and wool, three metres thick, and only arrested in its flight by an old armor shield that held the backing to the target. The projectile was afterwards found to have borne the impact so successfully as to be deemed serviceable for another round. The experiments, with larger charges, were continued on an oblique range at the lateral angle of 45 degrees, and with astonishing results as to the force of the blow, and immunity to the shape or solidity of the missile. Such was the success, adds our informant, "that the discovery of the acier chrome must be considered one of the striking triumphs of French metallurgical genius."—Broad Arrow.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan has abled for the ser-inee of a British officer to aid in organizing the Afghan Army.

An officer of the British Royal Engineers lectured at London, Jan. 28, before a large gathering of army officers on the Zalinski gun, praising it very highly. Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R. A., in the discussion which followed, professed great interest in the weapon and a desire to have it tested, but Admirals Colomb and Boys rather threw cold water on the project so far as the British Navy is concerned.

project so far as the British Navy is concerned.

On Monday of this week, as a despatch from Berlin reports, "while several Russian soldiers were fishing in a stream near the Prussian border they crossed the frontier. On being ordered to recross the line by two Prussian gendarmes, they refused to do so, and fired at the Prussians, wounding one of them slightly. The Russians seized the wounded man, but when his companion tried to rescue him they released him and arrested the other Prussian, whom they took away with them." Old "Casus Belli" seems to be around again.

The St. Jame's Gasette says it has authentic

whom they took away with them. One case Belli" seems to be around again.

The St. James's Gasette says it has authentic advices from St. Petersburg that an army officer who had been shot in the region of the heart was taken to a bospital, where the doctors declared that his wound was mortal. The officer thereupon said he was a member of a secret society which had balloted to decide who should undertake to assassinate the Czar and the choice had fallen upon him. Several persons in the hospital who overheard part of the confession were immediately arrested. Two physicians who were present on duty were liberated after being warned to keep secret the officer's statements. The full confession of the officer was taken in writing by the authorities.

A REMARKABLE engineering feat has just been

in writing by the authorities.

A REMARKABLE engineering feat has just been carried out in China in the face of unusual physical obstacles. This was the stretching of a steel cable of seven strands across tife Luan River by Mr. A. de Linde, a Danish civil engineer, aided only by unskilled Chinese labor. The cable is strung from two points 4,648 feet apart. The height of one support is 447 feet above the present level of the river and the second support 737 feet above it. The vertex over the water is 78 feet. The Chinese cable is the longest but one in the world. The telegraph air cable across the Kistna has a span of 5,070 feet; two

distillar cables nerves the Gaures, one 2.500 and other 2.800. A third line of 1,135 feet crosses Hooghly, and in the United States there is one of the Missouri of 2,000 feet.

Hooghly, and in the United States there is one over the Missburi of 2,000 feet.

Lord Charles Berestord, says a London correspondent, has appeared before his constituents with a racy account of the dispute which ended in his resignation from the Board of Admiralty. It appears that before Lord Charles's time the British Navy was absolutely without an Intell gence Department, that he created one at the very moderate cost of \$40,000 a year, and that this was out down in the current estimates by \$5,000. All the Sea Lords of the Admiralty were against the reduction. Lord George Hamilton, the First Lord and responsible head of the Navy, but a civilian, overruled his naval colleagues in obedience to Treasury cheeseparing. He not only overruled them, but op an official minute described them as assenting to a change which they opposed. Thereupon Lord Charles's time, but fails to meet what is perhaps the most serious charge of all, that no means existed of rapid preparation for war, nothing answering to mobilization of the Army.

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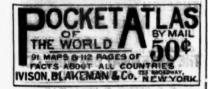
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debate.

en wintry winds are dreary and the snow lies thick on
the ground,
the free in the quarters cheery we gather in groups

around
With song and jest and story the hours speed pleasantly by,
And to him fails the greatest glory who can tell the great-

est lie.

When Spring breathes upon the mountains and melts the ice and snow.

The gay and festive savage on his annual spree doth go.

Then we saddle our fretting borses, and merrily start in pursuit

pursuit Of the frolicsome Apache, or the guileless and innocent Ute. Wherever he goeth we follow; up mountains or over the

plains,
and if we should manage to catch him, we'd carry him
home in chains:
We'd slaughter his wives and papooses, we'd make his proud
heart bleed,
But it's seldom we manage to "git thar," as he usually keeps
the lead.

the lead.

Our sinews are toughened on bacon, our nerves are made steady on beans.

And as we've not any expenses, we never live over our

ins. ere's to the Regular Army, to a life that is jolly and

tife to the Ute and Apache, for they furnish a living D. B. Fox, Fort Union, New Mexico.

TO THOSE WHO'VE FAIL'D.

To THOSE WHO VE FAIL'D.

To those who've fail'd in aspirations vast,
To unnamed soldiers, fail'n in front, on the lead,
To calm, devoted engineers, to over ardent travellers, to puots on their ships,
To many a song and picture without parturition,
I'd rear a laurel cover'd monument
High, high above the rest—to all out off before their
time,

time, ossess'd by some great spirit of fire uenched by an early death.

WALT WHITMAN, in the New York Herald.

DAKOTA RAILROADING.

PASSENGER: "It seems to me that we are a very long time in going to Wildest Station."
Conductor: "You forget, sir, that last night's blizzard blew it ten miles down the track,"—Life.

The soldiers and sailors' monument to be erected at Indianapolis, the design of which has been awarded to Bruno Schmitz, of Berlin, will be a notable work. The design provides a lofty shaft with a highly-ornamented capital, supported by a pedestal, with steps and terraces below. The shaft, which is square, is surmounted by a statue of Liberty. The monument, including approaches, will occupy a space about 164 feet in diameter. The shaft of the monument will stand on a pedestal 64 feet square at the base and 34 feet square at the top. The entire height will be 265 feet. The shaft proper will be 30 feet in diameter at the base and about 16 feet at the top. This will be surmounted by a figure 15 feet high.

(From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

KEEPING WARM WHILE DRIVING IN WINTER.

A WELL KNOWN physician, whose experience enables bim to speak with authority on the subject, gives the following advice for protection against cold when driving: "Provide yourself with a good kerosene lantern, well filled and trimmed and with sufficient oil if necessary for refilling, and you have the most efficient means for enduring the cold that can be got. This lantern being lighted and kept beneath any covering that is used to protect the limbs will add materially to one's comfort who must make winter trips. I will add, in connection with the lantern, that a rubber coat gossamer or rubber blanket is a most desirable garment for a long cold ride. If any one will try these suggestions be or she will never start out again for a cold drive again without the lantern and oil; also a good strong umbrella is a great protection against a cold wind."

(From the New York Tribune.)

WHY FORT KEOGH CROWS.

WHY FORT KEOGH CROWS.

FORT KEOGH, Mont., may not be as large as some other places in the country, her elevated railroads, grand opera house and hanging gardens have yet to be built, and she does not pretend that it was one of her citizens that first nominared Lincoln for the Presidency or discovered who it was wrote Shakespeare. Still, Fort Keogh is not cast down but resolutely comes to the front with a claim for distinction. It is her proud boast that Fort Keogh weather can make the mercury ascend higher and descend lower than any other variety of weather on the continent. Coming down to particulars, she calls attention to these two facts: First, that a few days ago her thermometer registered sixty-five below zero; second, that last summer the same thermometer registered from 120 to above 130 above zero. Other places in the United States that think they can match this record are cordially invited to produce their thermometers.

A GENIAL OLD SOLDIER.

The colone of a German regiment, who was noted for his bad temper, recently celebrated his fiftieth birthday, on which occasion one of his officers. Captain Braunfels, sent his orderly to the colonel, congratulating him on the event and "asking him to accept his (the captain's) photograph.

The old colonel took the photograph from the orderly, looked at it for some minutes with a cynical smile, and handing it back, said in a harsh tone of voice:

voice:
"Tell Captain Braunfels for me that I don't need
his blankity blank photograph. When I want to see
his mug I'll order him to report in person. Right
about face, march."—Texas Siftings.

The General: "Lieutenant Fraser has volunteered to lead the expedition. Why it is almost certain death! I thought he was only married about three months ago."

The Colonel: "He was, but his wife believes in the higher education of women, and—
The General: "Oh, well, let him go then."—Life.

"There must be a humorist in the Navy Department," remarked Squildig.
"Why?" asked McSwilligen.
"One of the new fast cruisers is to be called the Philadelphia."—Pitteburg Chronicle.

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BIRTHS.

BUDD.--At Fort Bowle, Aria, January 19, to the wife of Capt. Otho W. Budd, 4th U. S. Cavalry, a son. EMMET.-To the wife of Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th U. S. Cavalry, a son, born Jan. 27, 1888.

DAVISON.—At Cleveland, O., Jan. 29, to the wife of Capt. ames Davison, U. S. Army, retired, a daughter.

HARMON.—At Fort Mason, Cal., January 19, to the wife of Lieutenant M. F. Harmon, 1st U. S. Artillery, a son. LARNED.—At West Point, N. Y., January 27, to the wife of Professor C. W. Larned, U. S. Military Academy, a son.

MARRIED.

Hartmann-Sharp.—At Germantown, Ps., Jan. 25, Lieut. Franz Hartmann, of the German Army, and Masel Som-ers Sharp.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At San Rafael, Cal., Dec. 5, LUCIUS HAMILTON ALIEN, formerly 2d Lieutenant 2d U. S. Artiliery.
ANDRUSS.—At Philadelphia, Ps., January 4, Mrs. Lydia Isabella Andruss, mother of Captain E. Van A. Andruss, lst U. S. Artillery.

CARROLL.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 13, HARRY BICH-ARDS MEADE CARROLL, youngest son of Matilda and John V. Carroll, Hospital Steward, H. C., U. S. A., seed four mouths and 21 days.

COOPER.—At the Naval Hespital, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29, Passed Assistant Engineer Thos. J. W. COOPER. U. S. Navy. HAYWARD.—At Philadelphia. Pa., Jan. 28, Colonel W. B. HAYWARD, formerly a first lieutenant of the 8th U. S. Infantry.

Infantry.

HUGHES.—At Chelsen, Mass., Jun. 24, Bostswain EDWARD S. HUGHES, U. S. Navy, retired.

HUNT.—At Chicago, Illinois, Jun. 21, Mrs. C. A. Hunt, wife of Captain Thomas B. Hunt, U. S. Army, retired.

KEMPFF.—At San Francisco, Cal., January 6, RAYMOND RODIE KEMPFF, son of Commander Louis Kempff, U.S. avy, aged eleven years and one month.

Kimberly.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 26, after a brief illness, Ann., wife of William H. Kimberly, and daughter of the late George and Jane Brown.

SEBREE.—At San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 31, of chronic pronchitis, Lieutenant LEROY E. SEBREE, Signal Corps, U.S.

Army.

Spencer.—At Paris, France, January 30, Mr. Lorillard
Spencer, son of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, U. S. Navy.

Wells.—At Washington, D. C., January 28, Rear Admiral
CLARK H. Wells, U. S. Navy, retired.



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